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THE PEERLESS CHEROKEES
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64 7/15 1911

Gardening Catalogue

Issued by
City Nurseries
of Redlands
Redlands
California

THE PEERLESS CHEROKEES



Long ago recognized the special adaptability of these beautiful Roses for picturesque gardening effects in California, and for several years have made their propagation a leading feature.

In 1906 we obtained the lovely pink-flowered form, and two years later offered it for sale; since then it has become the most popular Rose of its type. To obtain the best effects with these beautiful wildlings (for that is what they are), they must be used in combination with other rustic features. A particularly beautiful and striking result is obtained when the Cherokees are planted on fences constructed of eucalyptus or other poles. Such fences may be 3 feet high, more or less, when used to form a terrace balustrade or other feature of this nature. The Cherokees are equally effective for high division fences, and for covering pergolas no other Roses or vines are so desirable. For wild gardening the Cherokees should be planted near trees, preferably deciduous trees, and encouraged to grow upon them. When supported in this way the effect is entrancing.



Introductory



THIS Catalogue is intended to be much more than a mere list of plants and the prices at which we offer them. The descriptions of plants are given with accuracy, as observed under cultivated conditions in gardens. It has been made a feature, too, to point out the disposition in a planting scheme to get the most desirable result, as we have always recognized it as a fact that gardening of the picturesque type is an art, an art which is less understood, perhaps, than other branches, and is built upon principles which must not be violated to meet any condition. The illustrations in this Catalogue are original, and present, first of all, some particular plant, bush or tree used in the most effective way, and to which special reference is made; secondly, the illustrations are intended as an object lesson, presented pictorially, of exquisite grouping and general effect. This feature we believe, on account of the cost, is seldom found in a book issued free for advertising purposes by nursery firms. However, we expect the idea will prove welcome to our customers, and be invaluable to them as a guide.

CITY NURSERIES OF REDLANDS, Inc., Redlands, Cal.

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS

The trees, shrubs and plants offered in this Catalogue are in most case grown by us, and guaranteed to be true to description. We are also large importers of and dealers in nursery stock. Our principal sources of supply are Japan, Europe and Australia. Our specialties are those plants, trees and shrubs particularly valuable for, and adapted to the gardens of the Pacific Coast, and sections having a similar climate. A climate with a minimum temperature of 20 degrees for the average year may be taken as suitable for any plant or bush we offer, unless it is found in our description that we make special mention of its tenderness.

Responsibility. We confidently expect to be able to fill all orders, but our issuance of this Catalogue does not bind us to fill an order for any plants or seeds that may be sold out.

Location. Redlands is situated in San Bernardino County, 70 miles east of Los Angeles, and is the center of the most important citrus district in the world. Two railroads enter, the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe; electric railways also connect Redlands with the Salt Lake and San Pedro Railroad at San Bernardino.

This Catalogue is sent free to any one upon request.

TERMS OF BUSINESS

Orders will be acknowledged by return post. The order should be clearly written upon the blank form we furnish for that purpose with this Catalogue. Orders from persons unknown to us, and having no account with us, must be accompanied by a full remittance.

Packing and Transport. We make no charge for packing at the prices given, and exercise unusual care in order that fragile plants may not be injured in transit; we are not responsible, however, for damage to goods obviously the result of careless handling, after delivery to carriers. Yet we are very anxious to please our patrons and will give most careful attention to complaints, if made promptly. We prepay postage on flower seeds at the Catalogue prices, but do not pay express or freight charges unless requested to do so.

Payment. Personal checks will be accepted, and stamps may be remitted on orders up to fifty cents. Checks, drafts and postal orders must be made payable only to

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A FLUTTER of red and gold. Pictorially, the view opposite is sufficiently charming, but because of the limited impression to be conveyed in monochrome, much of the substantial beauty is lost.

The variety of rose in this picture is commonly known as Gold of Ophir, less commonly as Beauty of Glazenwood, and very few know it by the old and quite prosaic name, Porter's Double Yellow, the name to which all good rosarians adhere for this lovely variety. It may be truthfully said that this scintillating beauty is resurrected in California, if not discovered; for though it was known to rose-lovers in England and France fifty years and more ago, no one suspected its latent beauty, and the charm displayed under the clear, warm skies of this Southland. It is a floral thrill to thousands who tour the Pacific Coast.

It is of vigorous growing type and impatient of curtailment; is suited best of all when given abundant space to spread over, and above all, is not a good trellis or porch variety. In the picture it is at home clambering over a palm, where, given to all the breezes, much is added to the general effect. It is equally at home when permitted to capture old worthless trees, and is unsurpassed when planted at the top of embankments and encouraged to trail over them.

It gives but one burst of color in the year, but this is a glorious climax, which many have said would suffer in charm if it came more frequently.

This beautiful rose is offered in our list of varieties on another page.



ROSES

The classification of the varieties in our list will be easily understood by noting the letters in capitals following each. A climbing Rose is further distinguished by the addition of an asterisk. The characteristics of each class follow.

HYBRID PERPETUAL (HP). This class embraces all the large-flowered summer or June Roses. They are hardy everywhere and range in colors from white to deepest crimson. Yellow, hitherto rare in this class, is now to be had, and blue is a possibility. All are rich in perfume.

HYBRID TEA (HT). Intermediate between the Teas and the Hybrid Perpetuals, and partakes of the characteristics of both. They are less hardy than Hybrids, but much harder than Teas. The fragrance is rosy but different from that of summer Roses, and they have a longer blooming period. The colors excel in white, and glorious shades of pink. There are also rosy reds and a few pale yellows.

TEA ROSES (Tea). The most delicate and graceful of all the members of the Rose family, and also the most tender. On that account they can really be enjoyed as garden flowers only where the winters are quite mild. The fragrance is heavy, penetrating and musky. The color range in this class is white, the finest yellows, pink and rose-pink, but no dark reds.

A miscellaneous class contains climbers and a few bushes; some

are quite hardy, like the Wichuraiana tribe; others, such as the beautiful Cherokees, the Banksias and the popular Gold of Ophir, are quite tender and adapted only to mild climates. The color range comprises all the shades found in Roses, and some of them have a delightful fragrance.

CULTIVATION OF ROSES

Roses survive under conditions of neglect and adverse soil to which very few other plants can accustom themselves. Ideal soil for Roses is a rich and retentive, but perfectly drained, loam. They are suited fairly well also with lighter sandy soils, but refuse to thrive in washed, and otherwise poor, soils, and soils which are poorly drained.

A workable rule for pruning Roses of all classes is to allow six weeks after the flowering time for the wood to ripen, and then to remove the weaker growths; or with climbing varieties to remove those growths which are too much inclined to spread. Roses must never be pruned when in full growth.

Diseases and ailments of Roses are due mainly to unsuitable soils, or a soil rendered unsuitable from insufficient loosening and general care. The soil in which Roses are growing must be kept loose, that the air may penetrate and exercise its full function, which is to contribute to fertility, and also to equalize temperature, so that the difference in the temperature of the air and soil may not be too great.

A SELECT LIST OF ROSES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

Roses marked 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Between January 1 and March 31 Roses are dormant and shipped with naked roots. After April 1 they are potted in cans, as the dormant season is generally over by this time of the year, and the sap has started to flow. After Roses are in cans, as above, all 25 ct. plants 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 35 ct. plants 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Special prices on large orders.

Agrippina (Misc.). A very desirable, deep red, cupped-shaped China Rose. A profuse bloomer with rather slender growths. Good for hedges or to be trained in standard form. 2-yr., 25 cts.

Baby Rambler (Polyantha)*. A very pretty new sort and a dwarf form of the old Crimson Rambler. A most profuse bloomer, and the flowers persist long after withering, so that it is to some extent showy over a long period. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Blue Rambler (Polyantha)*. This comes near to fulfilling a dream of centuries. The color, while not pure, is very attractive and lavender rather than blue. The habit is free, with fine fresh foliage. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Bessie Brown (HT). A fine new white Rose, with the fresh perfume of this class. The bush is of vigorous habit and is a very free bloomer. One of the best new Roses. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Baron de Bonstetten (HP). A fine old summer Rose of rich, full cherry color, and the fine fragrance of garden Roses. 2-yr., 25 cts.

Black Prince (HP). Very dark and rich velvety maroon. The bush is vigorous. In every way a satisfactory summer Rose. 2-yr., 25 cts.

Bon Silene (Tea). A fine old everblooming favorite. The color is reddish pink; unusually fragrant. 2-yr., 25 cts.

Bride, The (Tea). Very nearly pure white, but slightly inclined to ivory with a faint rose tinge. The plant is of slender growth and subject to attacks of mildew. With care, this is one of the most delightful sorts, and when healthy a fine bloomer. 2-yr., 25 cts.

Bridesmaid (Tea). A very fine pink duplicate of the above, but having more vigor. Very delicately scented. 2-yr., 25 cts.

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SELECT LIST OF ROSES, continued

Banksia (Misc.)*. Both the white and yellow forms of this Rose are of extraordinary vigor. As climbers they excel all other Roses in capacity to cover space. The flowers are borne in clusters, the individuals being miniature, and very double rosettes. The fragrance resembles that of violets. Either color. 1-yr., 25 cts.

Cherokee (Misc.)*. A distinct and beautiful trailing rose. The foliage is without hairs and quite glossy. This feature furnishes, with the large but dainty single white blossoms, a most charming combination. It is indispensable for covering banks, fences, and for rustic effects. 1-yr., 25 cts.

Cherokee Pink (Misc.)*. We introduced this magnificent pink climbing Rose to California, in 1907. It has been widely disseminated since then and many spurious Roses have been sold to unsuspecting parties; the stock we offer is propagated from the original stock plants. 1-yr., 50 cts. See front cover and special article on inside of cover.

Chateau des Clos Vougeat (HT). A most remarkably dark-colored hybrid tea Rose, often called the black Rose. Blossom of beautiful form, full and double; free-blooming. 2-yr., \$1.

Clara Watson (HT). A beautiful sort of a distinct salmon-pink color. The shading of pink and ivory in this variety is very pleasing and the bush is vigorous, with fine healthy foliage. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Countess of Gossford (HT). One of the prettiest of the newer sorts. The color is salmon-rose and ivory-white. It is delightfully fragrant. 2-yr., 50 cts.

Catherine Mermet (Tea). The color is a fine self-pink, and the blossoms at any stage are perfectly formed and have the spicy odor of the Teas. The bush is vigorous. 2-yr., 25 cts.

Climbing Mlle. Cecil Brunner (Polyantha)*. A beautiful everblooming pink climbing or trailing Rose. The flowers are borne in large clusters. Known locally as Sweet Sixteen. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (Tea)*. A splendid climbing Rose, the blossom being a duplicate of the bush form; ivory-white. 2-yr., 50 cts.

Climbing Belle Siebrecht (Tea). A beautiful climbing Rose. The blossom is a lively shell-pink; of splendid form. 2-yr., 50 cts.

Climbing Madam Caroline Testout (HT). A climbing form of the well-known bush variety of the same name. The color is a fine rose-pink and form of blossom globular. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Climbing Bridesmaid (Tea)*. A sport from the old Bridesmaid. The climbing habit is fairly constant and the blossoms are superb as to form, color and fragrance. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Cloth of Gold (Tea)*. One of the old favorites, with pale yellow blossoms, deliciously fragrant, and with light green, fresh-looking foliage. It is quite tender and is best suited if given some shade. 2-yr., 50 cts.

Duchesse de Brabant (Tea). One of the choicest of the old tea Roses, and unusually vigorous for this class. The blossom is cupped, and the color a very even pink without shading, with a tendency to be produced in clusters. 2-yr., 25 cts.

Duke of Edinburgh (HP). A vigorous summer Rose of dark crimson color; of perfect form and finish, with full rosy fragrance 2-yr., 25 cts.

Dorothy Perkins (Wich.)*. A pretty trailing Rose with fresh-looking foliage and clusters of coral-pink blossoms. It blooms profusely in spring and early summer. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Etoile de Lyon (Tea). The color is dark yellow when in vigorous growth, showing a tinge in the center which is almost brown. 2-yr., 50 cts.

Etoile de France (HT). One of the best new Roses. The color is a fine rose-red, and the form of the blossom perfect, with delicious fragrance. Superior in many respects to Papa Gontier, and far more floriferous. 2-yr., 50 cts.

Gruss an Teplitz (Misc.). A fine free-blooming crimson-red Rose of the China type. The bush is a vigorous grower and improves with age; the blossoms are usually borne in clusters, are velvety, and of the finest fragrance. 2-yr., 35 cts.

General Jacqueminot (HP). The blossoms are of the richest crimson color, perfect in form, and unexcelled in rich, full summer fragrance. The bush is very hardy. 2-yr., 25 cts.

General McArthur (HT). A very fine new Rose of the brightest rose-red. It is a free-blooming sort of unusual merit. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Gold of Ophir (Misc.)*. This Rose deserves special mention. It was introduced many years ago, and was known as Porter's Double Yellow, but did not attract much attention until grown in California. In other climates the color is a pale yellow, but in the Southwest it is a marvelous combination of old-gold and crimson, splashed, mingled and blending in a manner most entrancing. Best as a climber. 2-yr., 25 cts.

Helen Good (Tea). A splendid new sort. In all respects an improvement on the Cochet type. The size of blossom is a surprise, being much larger than that of any other variety of this class; the color is coppery salmon. 2-yr., 50 cts.

Hermosa (Misc.). An old favorite of pleasing bright pink color, and cupped form. Very fragrant. 2-yr., 25 cts.

J. B. Clarke (HP). A new summer Rose of great merit; gained the highest award of the National Rose Society of England. Color velvety crimson and shading to a darker tone. 2-yr., 50 cts.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (HT). The best of all the ivory-white free-flowering Roses. The bush is vigorous, the foliage having fine bronze tinting. The form of blossom is identical with La France. 2-yr., 35 cts.

THE Rose hedge in our picture on the opposite page is composed of the Pink Cherokee, a plant which we ourselves introduced to California. We commenced selling this exquisite variety three years ago, so that it is still very much of a novelty. The view is a fragment only of this hedge, which is 700 feet in length. The owner of this estate in Redlands saw the plant growing in our gardens the first season of its bloom, and was so delighted with it that nearly all the plants we possessed of it at that time, some three hundred, were purchased on the spot. The cost was certainly more than that of any other Rose hedge of similar length in America, but it was also the first Rose hedge of this lovely variety in America.

The Pink Cherokee is a very easy plant to grow; it flourishes in any ordinary soil which is sufficiently well drained; if the soil is not well drained, there is a tendency to weak growth which does not bloom well, and sometimes mildews.

The cultural details are exactly similar to those required for the White Cherokee, for these Roses are twins. After the spring blooming is over and the wood has ripened sufficiently, the annual pruning is done; the growth made after this, through the remainder of the year and until the following spring, is blossom wood. It bursts at every bud, and the result is those long floral chains for which this variety is noted.

See front cover, and also the note on inside cover of this catalogue for other remarks on this plant.



OUR view shows a typical Cherokee hedge of the white variety, as seen commonly in California.

In our view the hedge encloses a residence, and forms the boundary line against the street. It is an important point with these Cherokees that the foliage is evergreen, and of itself an all-the-year-round feature of beauty, considered by many of greater consequence than the blossoms.

The foliage of these Roses is indeed one of their greatest charms. It is thick, leathery and quite smooth, and because of this fact is very nearly immune from the attacks of the mildews, which are so disfiguring, and so destructive to the health of most other Roses.

The Cherokee is not a native of America, but of China and the Island of Formosa. It appears, however, that it attracted no attention as a garden plant until introduced in gardens in the southern states, from the West Indian Islands; at this time the distinct American name, Cherokee, was given it. This name was botanized by some as *Cherokinensis*, as a supposed native *Rosa Cherokinensis*; a later name given it by botanists is *R. Sinensis*, more correct as indicating the country of its origin. The name in science by which it is now known, however, is *R. laevigata*, meaning smooth foliage, and as this is its most distinguishing feature, it is the best descriptive scientific name it could have.

Our firm has made a strong specialty of these beautiful Roses for many years, and, can supply both the Pink (our introduction) and the older and better-known white sort.



SELECT LIST OF ROSES, continued

Killarney (HT). A glorious shell-pink Rose with delightful fragrance. The blossoms are very large and are produced in the greatest profusion. One of the best Roses ever introduced. 2-yr., 35c.

Laurent Carle (HT). A magnificent variety. One of the newer types of Roses. In the unfolding stages the blossoms are the very perfection of form. The color is brilliant carmine, of great depth and sheen, which holds until the blossoms drop. 2-yr., 50 cts.

La France (HT). The rare combination of color, form and fragrance is found in no other variety. The silvery, shell-pink, curved and rolled petals, in all the stages of unfolding, combine to give that exquisite grace which has made La France a universal favorite. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Lamarque (Misc.)*. The best ivory-white pillar, or climbing Rose. It is perfectly healthy, and thrives in a variety of situations, but should be provided with shade during the latter portion of the day. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Mme. Abel Chatenay (HT). A fine free-growing variety, with a beautiful color combination of pale rose and salmon tints. Delightfully fragrant, and one of the prettiest of the spring and fall bloomers. 2-yr., 25 cts.

Mme. Caroline Testout (HT). This exquisite variety is a brilliant La France-colored Rose, and resembles that charming old favorite in many points. A fine summer bloomer. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Madam de Watteville (Tea). The Tulip Rose. The color is a faint, yet distinct pink, with an edging of bright rose-pink, a color combination found in no other variety. The bush is a medium grower. 2-yr., 50 cts.

Mme. Leon Paine (HT). A magnificent Rose of the newer type, with few, but broad, petals. The color is silvery pink with flashes of scarlet and orange. Delightfully fragrant. 2-yr., 50 cts.

My Maryland (HT). The pride of Baltimore. The color is a remarkable and distinct shade of pink, which, under artificial light, glows with great brilliancy, hence is greatly in demand for table decoration. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Maman Cochet (HT). The color is salmon, shading to a lighter tone. It is the perfection of form, and delightfully fragrant. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Maman Cochet, White (HT). A duplicate of Maman Cochet except in color, which is creamy white, tending to pink in cool weather. A superb variety which should be included in all collections. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Marechal Niel (Tea)*. This superb climbing tea Rose is without a rival amongst yellow varieties. So well known, a description would be superfluous. 2-yr., 50 cts.

Marie Baumann (HP). A vivid scarlet garden Rose, blooming in spring and summer. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Marie Van Houtte (Tea). A delightful variety, ivory-white in color and with shadings of soft rose. For a Tea Rose, quite hardy. Often at its very best at Christmas, in California. 2-yr., 25 cts.

Papa Gontier (Tea). The color is rich red, and the buds long and pointed. The most satisfactory red Rose of the everblooming types. But little fragrance. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Paul Neyron (HP). Rose-pink; of enormous size. It is abundantly fragrant and, though only blooming in summer, is beautiful in every way. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Perle des Jardins (Tea). A beautiful chrome, full but well-rolled bud and also very charming when fully open. The foliage is bronzed, giving the bush sufficient beauty even if it never bore a blossom. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Prince Camille de Rohan (HP). The Velvet Rose. The color is garnet, of remarkable depth and sheen, and the half-open flower is the perfection of form. Blooms only in summer. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Rainbow (Tea). A pink Papa Gontier with splashes and stripes of crimson. A beautiful sort. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Rosemary (HT). A charming new sort, color a superb glowing pink of great depth, but not dull. The quality of the color is heightened under artificial light. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Reine Marie Henriette (HT)*. A dependable, everblooming, red climbing Rose, which is superior to all others of that color. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Rhea Reid (HT). A magnificent red Rose of perfect form. While not so nearly everblooming as Papa Gontier, it is in every other way superior to that variety. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Ragged Robin (Gloire de Rosamanes). A perfect hedge Rose. It is nearly single, of rich cherry color; the individual flowers are very large, and open out flat. It blooms in the greatest profusion. 2-yr., 25 cts.

Richmond (HT). Pure red in color, and a most satisfactory variety in every way. The buds are long and pointed. 2-yr., 25 cts.

Safrano (Tea). An old favorite, valuable for the saffron-colored buds which, in a California garden, are borne in the greatest profusion. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Sunset (Tea). Richly colored and very fragrant. The color tones are amber and gold with darker shadings. The foliage is finely bronzed. Exquisite in every way. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Ulrich Brunner (HP). A magnificent bright red Rose. The bush is vigorous and, when well established, blooms profusely in spring and fall. One of the very best bright red Roses. 2-yr., 35 cts.

Wm. Allen Richardson (Misc.)*. A climbing variety with a distinct color combination. The center petals are brownish gold, and the outer petals chrome. The fragrance is of the musky tea-like sort and very agreeable. 2-yr., 50 cts.

Bedding and Border Plants

In our list will be found a various assortment of plants for the garden. It is not practicable to further classify them; but it will be found in our description that we give the important information as to their chief requirement of culture.

Achania Malvasviscus. This plant will be found very ornamental for the shrubberies. It is rather tender, but in California is generally hardy in all the regions near the coast. Large, hispid leaves and erectly borne, bright scarlet blossoms. Pots, 25 cts. each.

Aspidistra lurida. A very handsome liliaceous plant with broad, finely polished leaves, which are leathery and durable. It is well known as a splendid decorative plant for the house, and for this purpose is unequalled. It is much more hardy than is generally supposed, and, given heavy shade, will endure many degrees of frost. Plain green leaves, 6-in. pots, \$1.50 each; green leaves, striped white, 6-in. pots, \$1.75 each.

Anthericum vittatum variegatum. A very pretty plant with fine white variegated leaves. It forms an elegant pot specimen for a shady porch, and is of great value mixed with other plants in window-boxes and garden vases. 4-in. pots, 25 cts. each.

Asparagus plumosus. One of the most satisfactory plants for house decoration. The foliage is feathery and fern-like. Useful also in window-boxes. Small pots, 25 cts. each; 6-in. pots, 50 cts. each.

Asparagus Sprengeri. This variety is a trailing plant used principally for hanging baskets. It is useful also as an edging plant for large beds and borders. Small pots, 25 cts. each; 6-in. pots, 50 cts. each; specimen baskets, \$1.75 to \$3.

Asparagus arboreus. A magnificent, large, shrubby species of Asparagus, most valuable for cutting, for arrangement with flowers. Fine 2-yr.-old clumps, \$1.50 each.

Azalea Indica. These fine spring-flowering plants are adapted only to pot culture, and for decoration in the house or for the porch. They are hard-wooded bushes and make a splendid display for six weeks in spring. We can supply them only between Christmas and March 1. Fine specimens in many colors, in sizes from 12 inches in diameter to 20 inches, from \$2.50 to \$5 each.

Begonia, Gloire de Lorraine. This is the Christmas Begonia. It is the prettiest of the family, and is of particular value from the fact that it flowers at the holiday season. The blossoms are pink and borne in the greatest profusion. In every way a beauty. Small plants, 25c. each; specimens, in supply at Christmas, \$1.50 to \$2 each.

Begonia metallica. This very pretty and dependable sort is in much favor because of its ease of culture, and its durability as a house plant. Fine foliage, reddish on the under side; flowers pink, borne in clusters. Small plants, 25 cts. each.

Begonia Rex. These are the ornamental varieties with large, silvered leaves. Many varieties. Small plants, 25 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts. each.

Begonia, Tuberous Varieties. These showy plants are most effective in summer. They are in various colors and both double and single. Are excellent for the purpose of porch decoration and are hardly equalled for the brilliant colors and rich effect combined. The most satisfactory results are obtained from these plants when they are kept in a partly shaded location during the middle of the day. In summer months, pot-plants, 35 cts. each; in winter months, dry tubers, 25 cts. each.

Banana. An ornamental species with large, bright green leaves. The leaves are broader than in any other variety. The great vigor of this sort is the chief source of its striking appearance in the garden. It is hardy only in the most sheltered spots; but as a summer plant it is hardly equalled in the tropical effect which it gives to the garden. Fine, strong plants, \$1 each.

Bellis perennis. This is the English Daisy which is displayed so well in one of our large pictures. White and pink. Plants, 35 cts. per doz. (See also seeds.)

Canna. These very showy garden plants are unsurpassed for decorative effect in large beds, borders, in front of the shrubberies and in a variety of situations. Various colors. Dry tubers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Carnation. We are large raisers of these favorite flowers and offer the best varieties in the various colors.

Enchantress. The largest light pink, or flesh color.

Andrew Carnegie. A fine crimson variety, and one of the best.

Winona. The best bright pink.

Victory. The finest bright scarlet Carnation.

White Perfection. By far the finest white variety.

Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson. One of the old favorites; a very fine dark pink. Young plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; flowering clumps, offered during winter months, 25 cts. each.

Coleus. Bright vari-colored foliage plants of the easiest culture. They are suitable as summer garden plants, and also as pot-plants for house decoration. Young pot-plants, 25 cts. each.

Chrysanthemum. We raise these showy flowers for the blooms. This gives us an excellent opportunity to judge the merit of each variety. Our list is a long one and includes all colors found in the family. Orders may be sent us at any time, but we can supply the plants only from March to June. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Chrysanthemum Marguerite, or Paris Daisy. This well-known plant is nearly indispensable in the California garden. We illustrate it in one of our large pictures, where a full description will also be found. See page 21. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

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DUCHESS Roses. This incomparable old Rose, with less of the gaudiness than many of those later introduced, is still a prime favorite. Much of its popularity is due, without doubt, to the fact that it has a splendid vigor, lives to a great age, and is most adaptable as to soil and conditions.

Our picture shows it flourishing in a cottage garden, in conditions of considerable neglect, probably absolute neglect, and yet exhibiting wonderful vigor and a marvelous display of blossoms. It is an early-flowering variety—the picture was taken early in April—and continues in full blossom for a much longer period than most other Roses. It is also a fall-blooming variety, and in some seasons is in full feather at Christmas.

Among Roses, none is more delicate for the table centerpiece than this one; the fragrance is not overpowering, yet is sufficiently evident to make it a great favorite. For all cutting and decorative purposes the Duchess Roses may be said to be supreme.

As a bush in the garden, regarded for its decorative value, it is indeed a treasure; the combination of healthy foliage, and the fresh delicacy of the pink color tone, combine to make it unsurpassed for the purpose.

The full title of this very pretty Rose is Duchesse de Brabant; it will be found in our list of Roses elsewhere in this book, with further commendatory remarks.



COMMON Geraniums bordering a road. This very effective mass of Geraniums owes a great deal to the fact that it is an irregularly planted belt. The heavy background of the palms which overhang, besides supplying a splendid setting, insures at the same time immunity from damage by frost.

The common Geranium is unequaled in its utility for the effect to be obtained with it in the garden. It is what may well be termed a thoroughly tamed garden plant, and its uses are innumerable. It can be depended upon always to contribute a brilliant display if kept in growth, which is a point of importance with this plant. The Geranium enjoys a rich, mellow soil, preferably a loam. It is not a success in poor or thin soils, and if the show is wanted in the winter months, the situation for it must be sheltered from the north.

Displays with the Geranium are obtainable under almost any conditions, such as formal beds and borders, as vase plants, and sometimes trained to walls. But it is immeasurably more effective if utilized in some manner as indicated in our picture; that is to say, if colonized, rather than to be seen under purely artificial conditions.

The better method of colonizing plants in a garden, rather than the mechanical way of a bed of this or that, is an idea which is growing with the spread of education. It is rather remarkable that this is so, for the beauties of natural colonies of plants have been noted in connection with cottages and the humbler habitations of the poorer classes for generations, while the pretentious houses and gardens of the more fortunate classes have continued to be adorned with the purely artificial type of gardening.



BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS, continued

Chrysanthemum, Shasta Daisy. One of the finest decorative flowers for gardens; and also one of the most adaptable. Its normal flowering season is summer, but by keeping the old flowers picked off it is practically everblooming. We offer the variety Alaska; this is the finest of the three varieties sent out originally by Mr. Luther Burbank. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Cyperus (Umbrella Plant). An interesting subject which grows equally well in soil or water. The leaves or blades spread radially and are supported on a tall stem; hence the name. Pot-plants, 25 cts. each.

Cyclamen. Very choice plants for winter gardening in California; they are also excellent winter-blooming pot plants. We have made a specialty of the culture of these plants, both as garden flowers and as pot-plants for house decoration. We have them in all sizes, and in the following colors: Pure White, White with crimson eye, Pink, Cerise-Pink, and Dark Red. 2½-in. pots, 15 cts. each; 4-in. pots, 25 cts. each; 6-in. pots, 75 cts. each; pot specimens, \$1 each.

Daisy. See Chrysanthemum and Bellis.

Dracæna. See under Agaves, Yucca and Dracæna.

FERNS

We grow a choice variety of Ferns in many sizes and offer fine pot and basket specimens, or in smaller sizes for planting out.

Adiantum cuneatum. The finest variety of Maidenhair Fern. It is a very graceful variety and not difficult to cultivate; in every way the most satisfactory of the Maidenheads. 4-in. pots, 45 cts. each; 6-in. pots, 75 cts. each.

Adiantum Capillus Veneris. The wild Maidenhair. It is very useful for hanging baskets for shady places, and for fern beds under trees. Nice clumps, 25 cts. each.

Alsophila spinosa. A splendid variety of Tree Fern; hardy in California. This is beautifully shown in our large picture of fern bed. Specimens, 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

Cyrtomium falcatum. This is called the Holly Fern. It is a very handsome variety with fine dark green polished leaves. Is one of the best for planting in the garden. 4-in. pots, 35 cts. each.

Nephrolepis. The so-called Boston Fern is the best of these so-called Sword Ferns. We raise them in all sizes, from small plants to fine specimens in pots and baskets. 2½-in. pots, 25 cts. each; 4-in. pots, 35 cts. each; 6-in. pots, 75 cts. each; large plants, \$2.50 each; baskets, \$2.50 each.

Nephrolepis Whitmanii. One of the feathered Sword Ferns. It grows as well as the common varieties, and offers a good contrast. 2½-in. pots, 25 cts. each; 6-in. pots, 75 cts. each.

Nephrolepis todeoides. This is much the finest variety of the feathered Ferns, and is nearly equal to the filmy Ferns in effect. 2½-in. pots, 35 cts. each; 6-in. pots, \$1.50 each; large baskets, \$3.50 each.

Nephrolepis Scotti. This is a very pretty dwarf form of the old Boston Fern, and is not feathered. It is a particularly good sort in places where a tall Fern is not desired. 6-in. pots, 75 cts. each.

Nephrolepis cordata. The Philippine Dwarf Sword Fern. A hardy, thick-growing bunch Fern, which is well adapted to shady positions out-of-doors; it withstands winds particularly well. 4-in. pots., 25 cts. each; 6-in. pots, 50 cts. each.

Platycerium alciorne. The Stag-Horn Fern. This distinct variety is of great interest, and is of magnificent decorative value also. The broad, simply forked fronds spring from a sort of basal leaf. It thrives best if attached to a log or slab of wood, which may be suspended. Nice young plants, 50 cts. each.

Woodwardia radicans. A splendid native Fern which is adapted to planting in beds. Grows to a height of 5 feet. Strong plants, \$1.50 each.

Fuchsia. We offer two varieties: Double Red and Purple, and Double White and Red. They are excellent plants for the garden, and should be given a slightly shaded position with rich soil. Strong plants, 25 cts. each; \$2 per doz.

Geranium, Ivy-leaved. We cultivate several varieties of these popular plants, the colors being chiefly pink, of which the variety Souv. de Chas. Turner is the best. The scarlet variety, Willy, is an unusual color, and the white variety, Col. Baden Powell, is also a new thing in this family of Geraniums. Pink varieties, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; other colors, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Geranium, Bedding Varieties. Of these we can at all times supply an assortment of colors. Those most in demand, scarlet and white, we keep in considerable quantity at all times. We recommend the varieties John Thorp and Henri Jacoby as the best dark scarlets. Nice young plants, any colors, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Geranium, or Pelargonium. These plants are different in several respects from common Geraniums, and are popularly known as Martha Washington, and Pansy Geraniums. We show this plant, well illustrated in one of our large pictures, where it is also fully described. Young plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Hydrangea. These easily cultivated plants are useful in a variety of situations in the garden, but do the best when given a cool angle in a building, facing to the east or north. Hydrangeas are quite hardy and permanent; hardly any other shrubs attract so much attention when in bloom. Fine young plants, large pink flowers, 35 cts. each.

BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS, continued

Heliotrope. Splendidly effective plants for sunny positions. The varieties range from the light lavender sweet-scented sort, called Cherry-Pie, because of the similarity of fragrance, to very dark rich purples which are less scented but more showy. Young plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Hibiscus. Very showy hardwood plants, with variously colored double and single blossoms. Only the common single types are hardy the year through in California, except in some very favored spots. As summer plants, however, they can be enjoyed anywhere; and should be taken up as winter approaches and kept over in cellar, or transferred to tubs and kept under some shelter ready for use in the garden the following summer. We offer various scarlet varieties. Young plants, single flowers, 25 cts. each; double, 50 cts. each.

Lavender. The common Lavender. A delightful old garden plant with slender spikes of pale mauve flowers which are fragrant. The fresh flowers are mixed with bouquets; in the dried state the spikes are laid in linen chests. Fine young plants, 25 cts. each.

Lobelia Erinus. Pretty, bright blue, edging plant. It is adapted for the outer line, or edge of beds. 75 cts. per doz.

Lemon Verbena (*Aloysia citriodora*). Very fragrant, shrubby plant for the garden. Hardy and most useful to supply green twigs for bouquets. 35 cts. each.

Mint (*Mentha*). The herb used commonly for culinary purposes, and for making cooling drinks. The true spearmint. Nice clumps, 15 cts. each.

Pansy tricolor. The fancy, large-flowered, garden pansies. In California these little favorites should be set out in the fall. We raise them in great quantity and only of the finest strains. All colors mixed. 45 cts. per doz., \$2.25 per 100.

Phlox. American Perennial Phlox. We grow a choice variety of colors in this showy summer-blooming plant, and offer the best only. Nice clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Poinsettia (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*). This plant is very showy at Christmas. It requires a sheltered, sunny situation, a place well protected from north winds, as the large brilliant bracts are readily damaged by being blown about. Young plants, 35 cts. each; Christmas specimens, in pots, \$1.50 each.

Primula Chinensis. The Chinese Primrose. Very pretty garden plants in California, but too tender to stand much frost. As pot-plants for house decoration they are great favorites. Various colors. Plants from 4-in. pots, 35 cts. each; bedding plants, \$1.50 per doz.

The full page illustrations shown in this catalogue are reproductions from photographs taken in and about Redlands, and show the results obtained by planting specimens of trees and shrubs from our nurseries. The products of The City Nurseries of Redlands, Inc., are watched over with the greatest care from the time the first cutting is made until the plant is ready to be set in your garden. We endeavor to produce the best of everything, but we shall not be satisfied until you are satisfied with our products and treatment.

Primula obconica. A hardier Primrose than the Chinese, and rather easier to grow successfully in the garden. The blossoms are also smaller but are borne in greater profusion. Color lavender. Pot-plants, fine, 35 cts. each; bedding plants, \$2 per doz.

Peppers. The Christmas Pepper. Very attractive pot-plants for house decoration in winter. The foliage is dark green, and the pods, when ripe, of rich scarlet color; the unripe pods are in various colors. Very ornamental. Pot-plants only, 50 cts. each.

Petunia. The double Petunias are excellent plants grown in pots for window decoration, and of the easiest culture. We offer a fine free-flowering variety with white blossoms, blotched red. Plants from 4-in. pots, 25 cts. each.

Petunia, Single. See Seeds.

Pentstemon. Fine, winter-flowering, garden plants in various colors. The plants resemble foxgloves, and are of the easiest culture. Bedding plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Plumbago Capensis. A valuable garden plant which thrives in the driest situations. The blossoms are profusely borne and are light lavender in color. A summer-blooming plant. 4-in. pots, 35 cts. each.

Romneya Coulteri (The Matilija Poppy). A very handsome bush Poppy with large crêpe-like white blossoms, which are delightfully fragrant. This is one of the finest native flowering plants. Withstands a zero temperature. Plants from 6-in. pots, \$1 each.

Rosmarinus (Rosemary). A well-known hardy and shrubby garden plant, which is a favorite on account of its fragrance. Plants in small pots, 25 cts. each.

Russelia. A fine, dark green, trailing plant which bears numerous scarlet, tube-shaped, flowers. Most excellent for the rockery. Plants in small pots, 25 cts. each.

Solanum (Jerusalem Cherry). A very handsome plant for the garden or for pots for house decoration. The foliage is dark green, and the berries, borne during winter, are bright scarlet. Plants from 4-in. pots, 35 cts. each.

Vinca major (Periwinkle). A very hardy drought-resistant plant, with trailing habit. The foliage is evergreen and myrtle-like, and the blossoms, borne in greatest profusion in spring, are large, in color bright blue. Good for edgings and to take the place of grass where water is scarce. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Violets (Sweet Violets). We raise a variety called the Princess. The blossoms are very large, of dark blue color, and finely scented. The finest sweet Violet. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

THESE are Pelargoniums, or what is very commonly called the Martha Washington Geranium. They are pictorially displayed here to show an exquisitely effective arrangement. The balustrade encloses a terrace, just on the outside of which are large orange trees. Just on the outside, also, the Pelargoniums are planted, and allowed to grow, without much training, over the rail and among the balusters; the heavy growth of trees outside causes the blossoms to be displayed toward the lawn, which is the show side.

The Pelargoniums have a great color range, from pure white to a deep wine hue, but a very free-flowering sort is a fresh pink color with maroon, or lake blotches.

The cultural routine differs somewhat from that necessary for common geraniums. Pelargoniums do not recover quickly if cut down by frost, as does the geranium; it is necessary on that account to plan to have them protected by overhanging trees, or in some other way. The habit and general appearance of the Pelargonium are richer than those of ordinary geraniums; it is particularly effective when seen in combination with fine architectural features, as in our picture.

It may also be pointed out that the Pelargoniums are unsurpassed as pot or tub plants for the porch or terrace, well-grown specimens being not inferior to the finest azaleas.

Pelargoniums will be found listed among the plants on another page.



THIS picture shows a very effective arrangement with the common Marguerite, or Paris Daisy.

This plant is so reliable, so adaptable and easy of growth, that in California we may well regard it as a classic. It will be noticed in the view we give of it that the archways of this building are blocked off with yuccas, or Spanish daggers, of various kinds. These of themselves would present a bare, if not to say forbidding aspect, and the Daisies are just the thing needed to correct this. This Daisy is useful in many similar situations; as a finish to a belt of shrubbery, as a border plant to cover the bareness of foundations, and also as a flower bed used alone.

The cultural routine of the Marguerite is simple. They may be planted in spring or fall. If an early spring display is desired, the young plants must be set out in the fall or late summer; September is the best month.

The Marguerite is a large plant, and in some situations a single line is sufficient; but it is very much more effective if the situation admits of an irregular planting so that the belt will be broad at some points and narrow at others, just, in fact, as the planting appears in our view.



Climbing Plants and Vines

Ampelopsis Veitchii. The well-known Boston Ivy. A very handsome, deciduous, clinging vine with beautiful small leaves of bright green color, which turn a vivid scarlet in the fall. Likes a shady wall and needs no trellis. See illustration, page 25. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Asparagus plumosus. One of the prettiest of the smaller climbing plants. Suitable for covering a trellis, or to climb on old trees. Strong plants, 35 cts. each; small plants, 15 cts. each.

Bignonia speciosa. A splendid species. The leaves are bright green and elegant; the flowers are large, borne in clusters and of a rich mauve color. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Bignonia Tweediana. A variety which enjoys the sunshine; it clings to brick or wood walls and needs no trellis. The flowers are bright sulphur-yellow, of great size, and being opened flat are displayed to the best advantage. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Bignonia Cherere. A winter-blooming variety of magnificent type. The blossoms are reddish orange in color, and borne in great profusion. A rare plant. Strong plants, 75 cts. each.

Bignonia venusta. Probably the finest species. It is a winter bloomer and requires a warm, sunny wall for its best development. The blossoms are vivid orange-yellow. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Bougainvillea Sanderiana. The hardest of this showy family. It must be grown in a sunny corner, protected from the rough northerly winds. The brilliant bracts are of intense reddish violet color. Strong plants, 50 cts. each; extra-strong plants, \$1 each.

Clematis montana grandiflora. An early-flowering variety with large, pure white, star-shaped blossoms, which are very fragrant. Strong plants, 75 cts. each.

Clematis coccinea. A very hardy variety with rather small scarlet flowers, but which are produced in great quantity. Adapted to almost any situation. Strong plants, 75 cts. each.

Campsidium filicifolium. A magnificent climbing plant with beautiful, shining, dark green leaves. The blossoms are yellowish buff in color and borne in the greatest profusion in spring. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Ficus stipulata. One of the prettiest climbers for stone walls. It clings closely and needs no trellis. It is not a blooming plant, and depends for its effect upon the graceful small foliage, and close, clinging habit. Strong plants, 15 cts. each; extra-strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera). The Japanese Honeysuckle is so much superior to all other kinds for this section that we offer no other. It is evergreen, with a profusion of intensely fragrant flowers. Strong plants, 15 cts. each; extra-strong plants, 25 cts. each.

Heliotrope. See list of plants.

Hedera (Common Ivy). The Ivy is most useful for edgings, to cover the ground under trees where grass does not grow, and to clothe walls. In California the common Ivy will cling only to walls with northern, or eastern exposure. Strong plants, 15 cts. each; extra-strong plants, 25 cts. each.

Jasminum Azoricum. This plant is not a true climber but rather a trailer. It is a beautiful species with white, star-shaped, fragrant blossoms, and heavy, dark green foliage. Strong plants, 25c. each.

Jasminum grandiflorum. This is the common Jasmine, very sweet-scented and with soft, pretty green foliage. Strong plants, 15 cts. each; extra-strong plants, 25 cts. each.

Jasminum Primulina. The Primrose-flowered Jasmine. This new variety has light yellow blossoms which are borne along the growths of the previous year. A superb plant; splendid for climbing, as a hedge plant, or can be trained as a shrub. Strong plants, 25 cts. each; extra-strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Jasminum revolutum. A fine shrubby Jasmine with evergreen foliage and light yellow blossoms. Strong plants, 20 cts. each; extra-strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Hardenbergia. See Shrubs.

The Australian Lilac. These delightful shrubby climbers are finely adapted to the California garden. The flowers appear in earliest spring in slender racemes along the branches. We offer three colors: White, Pink and Purple. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Linaria Cymbalaria (Mother of Thousands, or Toadflax). A very pretty trailing vine which requires a well-shaded position. It is exquisitely delicate and is adapted for culture in vases or stumps. Nice plants, 15 cts. each.

Lonicera. See Honeysuckle.

Myrsiphyllum. See Smilax.

Muehlenbeckia complexa. Called Wire Vine. It is a pretty, fine-growing plant which rapidly covers rockwork, stumps and walls. The tendrils are wire-like and the leaves round; a dark shining green in color. The blossoms are minute. Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

Passion Vine. We offer a variety with light blue flowers of large size. Usually a prey to caterpillars, this variety, which is a seedling, is immune. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Plumbago Capensis. A valuable shrub which thrives with little water, bearing trusses of pale blue flowers in the greatest profusion. See also Shrubs. Strong plants, 25 cts. each; extra-strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Russelia juncea. An elegant trailing plant, nearly leafless, and bearing quantities of tubular, scarlet blossoms. A beautiful subject for the rockery. Strong plants, 25 cts. each; extra-strong plants, 35 cts. each.

CLIMBING PLANTS AND VINES, continued

Smilax. The well-known vine which is so much in demand for decorative purposes. It must be planted in rich soil and in a shady place; for cutting purposes the tendrils are trained up on strings. Strong roots, 25 cts. each; small plants, 10 cts. each.

Solanum jasminoides. The Potato Vine. A very elegant, rapid-growing climber, which produces innumerable trusses of delicate lavender blossoms. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Tecoma jasminoides. An extremely elegant trumpet vine, with deep green, glossy foliage. The blossoms are white, slightly suffused with pink, which deepens into a crimson in the tubular center. Should be protected from the hottest sun. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Tecoma Mackenii. A rapid-growing, fall-flowering variety with large and elegant trusses of pink blossoms, suffused with red. Of very easy culture and one of the most gorgeous trumpet vines. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Tecoma Capensis. One of the most beautiful fall-flowering shrubby vines, with vivid orange-red trusses of tubular blossoms.

In protected situations this plant blooms throughout the winter. Strong plants, 35 cts. each; small plants, 15 cts. each.

Vitis unbaccata. A magnificent evergreen climber of the grape family, with large, shining leaves divided into five parts. The under side of the leaves, and also the young twigs, are covered with reddish tomentum, which contributes to the rich appearance. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Vitis Capensis. Similar to the above, with smaller foliage which is less divided, but is also covered with the tomentum. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Vinca major. The Periwinkle. Particularly valuable as a trailing plant to cover the ground under trees. The foliage is myrtle-like and dark green, and the blossoms a brilliant blue. Plants, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Wistaria Chinensis. Very handsome deciduous climbers with long racemes of purple blossoms which appear before the leaves. Wistarias enjoy a rich soil, and to insure blooming the summer growth must be pruned. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Landscape Gardening

Landscape gardening has always been an important branch of our business. We carry out plans of architects, or, upon request, furnish plans of our own. We call attention to the high type of garden planting about Redlands, and will be glad at any time to furnish the names of those whom we have served satisfactorily in this important respect.

The importance of good garden arrangement is being recognized at the present time in a manner not thought of a few years ago, when systematic planting was considered a matter of luxury, to be indulged in only by those blessed with a superfluity of funds. Today the man who builds a house of only moderate cost wisely expends a reasonable sum for its proper setting by means of a tastefully arranged garden.

Nothing can add so much to the selling value of a residence property as well-arranged grounds. There are numerous cases where a property has been sold for what appeared to be a high price, as compared with values prevailing for adjacent holdings, because the one exhibited perfect taste in its surroundings, yet had cost its owner but little; while the others were commonplace. We cannot impress upon our patrons too strongly the fact that properly and tastefully arranged grounds are equal in importance to correctly furnished rooms.

The styles of gardening are constantly changing, but principles remain the same. No matter what effect or style may be desired, the

skillful gardener can select plants, shrubs, or trees to execute the design successfully. To make this clear, you may have in mind some particularly pleasing grouping or garden effect which you have seen, for instance, in England or in Massachusetts, and would like to reproduce in Southern California. Manifestly, to use the same plants under such different conditions of climate could result only in failure. It is in all such cases that the skillful gardener can be relied upon to save waste and disappointment, for he knows that while he cannot use the same trees or plants, with any hope of success, he can select those bearing such resemblance and adaptability that the result will be the same.

Correct gardening has a distinctly economical side. The poorly arranged garden, aside from being an eyesore, is a constant expense. The drainage is usually unsatisfactory, menacing buildings and other structures, and the routine work is much more than it should be.

We recommend that our patrons consult us on all matters of garden work, whether it be the planting of flower beds, changes in general arrangement, or planning a new place; and we are pleased to assure you that our skill and knowledge in these matters will be worth more to you than our very moderate charges for such work.

We employ at all times a corps of very competent men, who will be at your service for extra work. We can also recommend competent gardeners for permanent positions.

CITY NURSERIES OF REDLANDS, Inc., REDLANDS, CAL.

THE picture on the left is presented for the purpose of pointing out the merits of two climbing plants; the close-clinging Boston Ivy, and the equally close-clinging and very neat Ficus. Both of these plants require a cool wall, and for that reason will thrive well on walls exposed to the north or east. However, in the case of south or west walls which happen to be shaded in some manner, they grow very well.

Both of these plants support themselves by means of clinging aerial rootlets, so no trellises are required—a point of very great advantage in cases where the walls are ornamental, and it is not well to cover them entirely.

The vine nearest the front of the illustration is *Ficus stipulata*, and is a specimen of some considerable age. It will be noted that the foliage is large and loose, indicating that it has arrived at fruiting age, a very distinct stage in its growth. In the earliest stages of growth this plant has tiny leaves, and fine wire-like growths which cling very closely to the wall, projecting not more than an inch. Later, when the arborescent, or fruiting stage comes, the whole character of growth is changed to the large, loose growth seen in our picture. If desired, this can be cut away, and the small seed growth goes on again, as with the common ivy.

The vine appearing on the wall farther off is the well-known Boston Ivy, so-called, *Vitis Veitchii*. It is deciduous and gives beautifully colored foliage in the fall. Both of these plants will be found listed in this book.

THE view on the right is offered for the reason that it shows at its very best a plant which is not commonly seen as a border plant outdoors. The subject is a form of the Chinese Primrose, *Primula obconica*.

The color effect of this very pretty plant is light lilac, but it strengthens wonderfully in the sunshine, and will often be a fine, deep, rosy shade. In spring, its flowering time, a bed of this plant conveys a cheerful impression, a fact which the owner of this house must have recognized, for this bed is at the front door.

The cultural requirement for an effect like the one our picture shows is not difficult. The plants must be purchased and planted not much later than the beginning of October, if the bed is to be in full feather the following spring. The plants are permanent, and besides being easily divided, and increased by that means, the seeds will usually be self-sown, so that, once established, it is rarely lost.

There are several Primroses other than the one seen in the picture which can be depended upon to give an equally beautiful display; the large-flowered Chinese sorts in great range of color are all available, and the cultural routine is the same. Besides the Primroses, the cineraria can be used in combination, or alone. The cineraria is remarkable for its brilliant coloring, containing the most vivid tints of purple, blue, maroon, and all shades except a yellow or scarlet.



THE specimen Palm in our picture opposite is *Erythea armata*, or the Blue Palm of Guadaloupe Island. It is hardy in California, except north of San Francisco.

The specimen we show is an isolated one, growing upon the lawn in an open situation. It will be seen from this that it is a mistake to group this with others. It is of slow growth, and if crowded by other plants does not recover form readily; but isolated, as our picture shows, it is one of the most shapely of Palms. It is the whitest of Palms; the glaucous hue is of the blue-white variety, rather rare.

This is a picture which suffers very much from the fact that it is a monochrome. It was taken especially for the fine color effect produced by this grouping, the specimen Palm being an incident only. The large rose hedge on the opposite side is of the variety known as Ragged Robin, locally; its list name being Gloire de Rosamanes. It is semi-single, of a fine rich cherry-red, and is one of the most abundant bloomers. The large trees are Acacias, at the time of the picture in full bloom. With the fine green lawn in the foreground, and the dark green Palms to the right, this constituted a color charm which is rare indeed.

It will be noted that this place is planted with a heavy belt of trees and shrubbery at the edges next the street. This is to shut out the noises and dust of the street, and is a most admirable arrangement.



Palms and Cycads

The species described and offered in this list are hardy in Southern California, unless in the description it is noted otherwise.

Cocos Alphonsei. A superb, rare sort, similar in appearance to the better known *C. australis* but somewhat more slender. Is blue-green and finely arched. Nice young specimens, 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50 each.

Cocos australis. When better known, this handsome Palm will be selected for street and roadside planting in preference to most other sorts. It is finely arched, is quite hardy, and in every way one of the most graceful palms. Fine small specimens, 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50 to \$3 each.

Cocos plumosa. A tall, slender and very graceful subject. Grows rapidly to considerable height and is most effective when grouped with other palms. Small specimens, 3 ft., \$3.50 each; large specimens, 6 to 8 ft., \$12 each.

Cycas revoluta. The Sago Palm, so called. A bold and striking object when planted singly. For larger work a unique effect is obtained when the Sagos are grouped, for which purpose specimens in different sizes should be used. According to age and number of leaves, specimens from \$1 to \$5 each.

Erythea edulis. One of the two fan Palms native to Guadalupe Island. It far surpasses the native fan Palm either for avenues or as single specimens. It is bright green in color and does not shed its leaves for several years. Specimens 4 ft., \$3 each; larger, \$5 each.

Erythea Brandegei. A newly introduced species. As a mature specimen it is tall, very slender and exquisitely graceful; is a native of remote districts in Lower California, and is one of the prettiest small Palms; a rapid grower. Specimens 2 to 3 ft., \$6 each.

Jubæa spectabilis. Probably the hardest and most resistant to cold of all Palms. It is of rather slow growth, but given plenty of water and a rich soil it becomes a magnificent tree. In the earlier stages it resembles the Phoenix, but later and at maturity it gives the impression of a very robust Cocos. 2 to 2½ ft., \$4 each; specimen, 5 ft., \$25 each.

Phoenix Canariensis. The most effective of the pinnate-leaved Palms suitable for out-of-door planting. It has a gigantic spread and is most suitable for large lawns and for aligning broad avenues. It likes a rich deep soil and an abundance of water. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. to \$2 each.

P. reclinata. A smaller and more slender sort, also less hardy. It gains height rapidly and throws out an abundance of suckers from near the ground. The growth of these suckers is necessary to the symmetry of this species, therefore they should not be removed. 2 ft., \$2 each.

Rhapis flabelliformis. One of the cane Palms. It is a small and very graceful sort, throwing up many slender cane-like growths and

carrying at the top dark green, palmate, divided leaves. Is hardy, but requires heavy shade and a moist situation. Specimens, 3 to 5 shoots, \$2 each.

R. humilis. A more compact form than the last named; the leaves, however, are broader and the canes thicker. Specimens, 3 to 5 shoots, \$2.50 each.

Washingtonia filifera. The native palm of California. It grows naturally in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. Is a noble, fan-leaved type, the old leaves falling to form a natural thatch for the trunk. It is seen about the old ranches. 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

Washingtonia robusta. A slender, bright green type of the above from Mexico. It is more suitable than Filifera for small grounds, and as a small specimen rather more ornamental. 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Chamærops excelsa. Sometimes called the Wind Palm, or Windmill Palm, because the leaves, being on slender stems, oscillate in the slightest breeze. It is a tall-growing Palm and is well adapted to shrubby planting. 1 ft., \$1 each; 2 ft., \$2 each.

Chamærops humilis. A dwarf Palm which we show and describe in one of our large pictures. See page 30. 1 ft., \$1 each; 2 ft., \$2 each.

Kentia Forsteriana. A tender Palm with a graceful habit. The leaves are slender and beautifully arched. It is very much in favor as a house variety. In 6-in. pots, \$2 each.

Kentia Belmoreana. A very similar Palm to the above but more arched. The stems of this variety are often of a reddish hue. 6-in. pots, \$2 each.

AGAVES, YUCCAS AND DRACAENAS

Agave Americana variegata. This is a finely striped form of the common century plant. It is of particular value as a centerpiece in large garden vases, keeping in condition for many years even if neglected. Nice specimens, \$1 each.

Dracæna indivisa. A slender and very graceful plant used for vases, window-boxes and for house-decoration. It is also of value in the garden, and is particularly effective for shrubbery collections. Nice specimens, 2 ft., \$1 each.

Dracæna australis. This is the broad-leaved variety of what many call the Lily Palm. It is the one best adapted for planting out. In many respects this plant, in the general appearance it gives, is equal to the dragon tree, with the advantage that it grows very much faster. Nice specimens, 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

Yucca pendulina. A particularly useful and quite hardy ornamental variety of the bayonet plants. It is of graceful, recurring habit, and is in no way so rigid as the majority of these subjects. Nice specimens, 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

BAMBOOS

Phyllostachys Castillonis. A dwarf, light green Bamboo of medium size, attaining to a height of 15 feet. The mature specimens of this species are striped white. Strong clumps, \$1 each.

Bambusa Henonis. One of the giant Bamboos. In rich soil the canes are often 3 inches in diameter, though the plant does not attain a greater height than 15 feet. Strong clumps, \$1.50 each.

Bambusa Hookerii. This is a low-growing, quickly spreading type of true Bamboo. It is very hardy and is valuable to plant with the view of forming a dense thicket. Fine clumps, \$1 each.

Dendrocalamus latifolius. This is the largest of all the Bamboos. In many ways it resembles the one last described. It is quite distinct,

however, as the lesser growths are produced laterally, a feature which gives the appearance of a tree-like growth. The tips of the canes bend over with a plummy effect, and the general aspect is majestic. Fine clumps, \$2 each; larger, \$5 each.

Phyllostachys Quiloi. One of the tallest-growing species, in a rich soil, reaching to a height of 50 feet. The foliage is broad, rich-looking and of fine dark green color. Fine clumps, \$1.75 each.

Phyllostachys nigra. A black Bamboo. A slender, very elegant species. The foliage is a rich dark green, and the canes, though slender, are very strong, being nearly solid, and of fine ebony color. It reaches a height of 25 feet. Fine clumps, \$1.50 each.

Ornamental Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

Almond, Double White. A fine early double-flowering form of the common Almond. Order in spring. Trees 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each.

Bridal Wreaths. These charming spring-flowering shrubs are indispensable in gardens. We offer the three best varieties:

Common Bridal Wreath. A large bush with slender arching branchlets, along which the round clusters of single white blossoms are thickly crowded. Fine young bushes, 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Double Bridal Wreath. Known as Van Houtte's Double Spirea; a magnificent shrub. The clusters of flowers are made up of small, very double blossoms of considerable substance and lasting qualities. Fine young bushes, 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Plum-leaved Spirea. This double-flowered form is different in habit from other Bridal Wreaths, the branches being erect. The perfectly double blossoms are produced in great profusion. A beautiful shrub. Fine young bushes, 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Cydonia Japonica. The Scarlet-flowered Quince. A favorite spring-flowering shrub with bright red blossoms. It blooms early. If the branches are cut when the buds swell and placed in water in a warm room, the flowers will open. Fine young bushes, 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each.

Crape Myrtle (Lagerstræmia). Magnificent summer-flowering shrubs of large size. The abundant panicles of rose, dark pink, or white blossoms are produced on the tips of the branches. In late fall the leaves color to a brilliant red. Fine young plants, 2 ft., pink, light or dark, 45 cts. each; white, \$1 each.

Cherry, Double-flowering. These types are of Japanese origin. Exquisite subjects for California gardens, though very rare. The semi-double flowers are variously tinted, in combinations of white and pink. Order in spring. Fine young trees, 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

Deutzia. The flowers and foliage coming together gives to these bushes a beautifully fresh look. The blossoms are white. We offer the double white form, Crenata. Fine young bushes, 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Magnolia, Soulanges's. A large deciduous shrub or small tree. Spring-flowering; conspicuous white blossoms, suffused with pink. The flowers appear before the foliage and are very large, fragrant and charming. Fine young bushes, with buds, 4 ft., \$2.50 each.

Magnolia stellata. A variety with smaller white flowers, star-shaped and fragrant. Fine young bushes, with buds, \$1.50 each.

Magnolia Azedarach. The Common Chinaberry. Not of umbrella form but has a beautiful flowering habit; preferred in the South to the umbrella form. Fine young trees, 4 to 5 ft., 50c. each.

Melia. The Umbrella Tree. The finest small shade tree available for California. The variety we offer is known as the Texas Umbrella Tree. The trees are carefully propagated from a perfectly formed parent tree growing on our grounds. We guarantee them to be of perfect form. Fine young trees, 3½ to 5 ft., 50c. each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each.

Mock Orange (Philadelphus). Beautiful shrubs with fresh foliage and showy, fragrant blossoms. Fine young bushes, 45 cts. each.

Pomegranate. Showy shrubs with scarlet flowers and bright-colored fruits. We offer the fruiting form, the most ornamental. Fine young bushes, 45 cts. each.

Snowball. In California this favorite requires a cool position with some shade. The white, showy, ball-like flowers are produced about Decoration Day. Fine young bushes, 50 cts. each.

Syringa. The Lilac. The common Lilac is much more satisfactory in California than the fancy grafted sorts. We offer two colors, the white, and the common purple. Fine young bushes, 45 cts. each.

Peaches. Double-flowered Ornamental. Delightful early spring blossoms; color from deep rose to a clear bright pink. We offer the free-flowering Japanese types. Fine young bushes, 45 cts. each.

Weeping Mulberry. A fine weeping tree. If the branchlets of this tree are trained out horizontally on some light support, it forms a natural arbor. Fine trees, 8 ft., \$2 each.

CITY NURSERIES OF REDLANDS, Inc., REDLANDS, C'L.

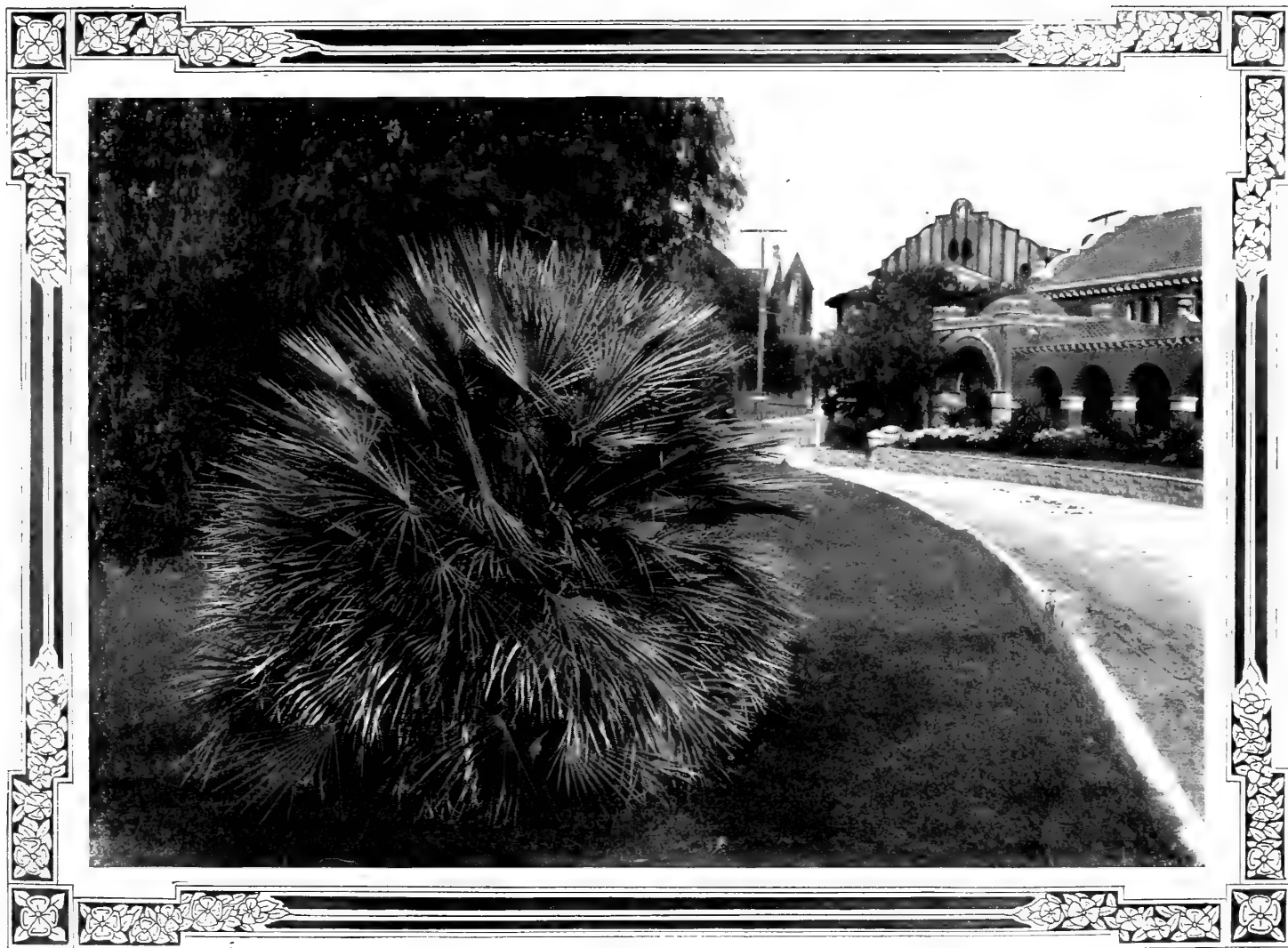
THIS picture shows a typical, if rather small, specimen of one of the dwarf Palms, *Chamærops humilis*. It is a sort which is admirably adapted to a position on the lawn, or as a cornerpiece.

It is one of the varieties which throw out abundant basal growths, so that with age it forms a fine cone-like specimen. Many who have this variety on their premises persistently, in error, remove these growths, and by that means rob this naturally very pretty species of its beauty.

The species is remarkable from the fact that it is a native of the continent of Europe, where it is still found in a wild state,—the only Palm we believe found there.

This Palm is very effective if used as a hedge plant, under certain conditions. As an individual, it is variable to a marvelous degree. It is hardly possible to select them in pairs; yet the differences are confined to minor characteristics of type, scarcely affecting the size at all, so that for a hedge plant, when the hedge is not intended to be in the formal clipped style, it presents much original character. It is also sufficiently well armed to fulfill all the requirements of a good hedge plant.

This Palm will be found offered in our list under Palms.



THIS picture on the left is produced to point out a common error in palm trimming. The specimen occupying nearly the center foreground, and also the one which appears at the extreme right, partly showing, is the same species of *Phœnix*, called *Reclinata*, because of its drooping habit. It is a native of Africa and one of the most beautiful of the genus.

It will be seen that the first-mentioned specimen is a dense cone of fine foliage from the ground to the tip. This is its natural form, and is due to the habit of this species of continually throwing out basal growths, or suckers, as the unknowing one might say. The other specimen is denuded of the growths periodically, and consequently presents a figure anything but graceful, illy balanced, and altogether without proportion. It is found, too, that this palm, slightly susceptible to cold in California, is less so if permitted to develop naturally.

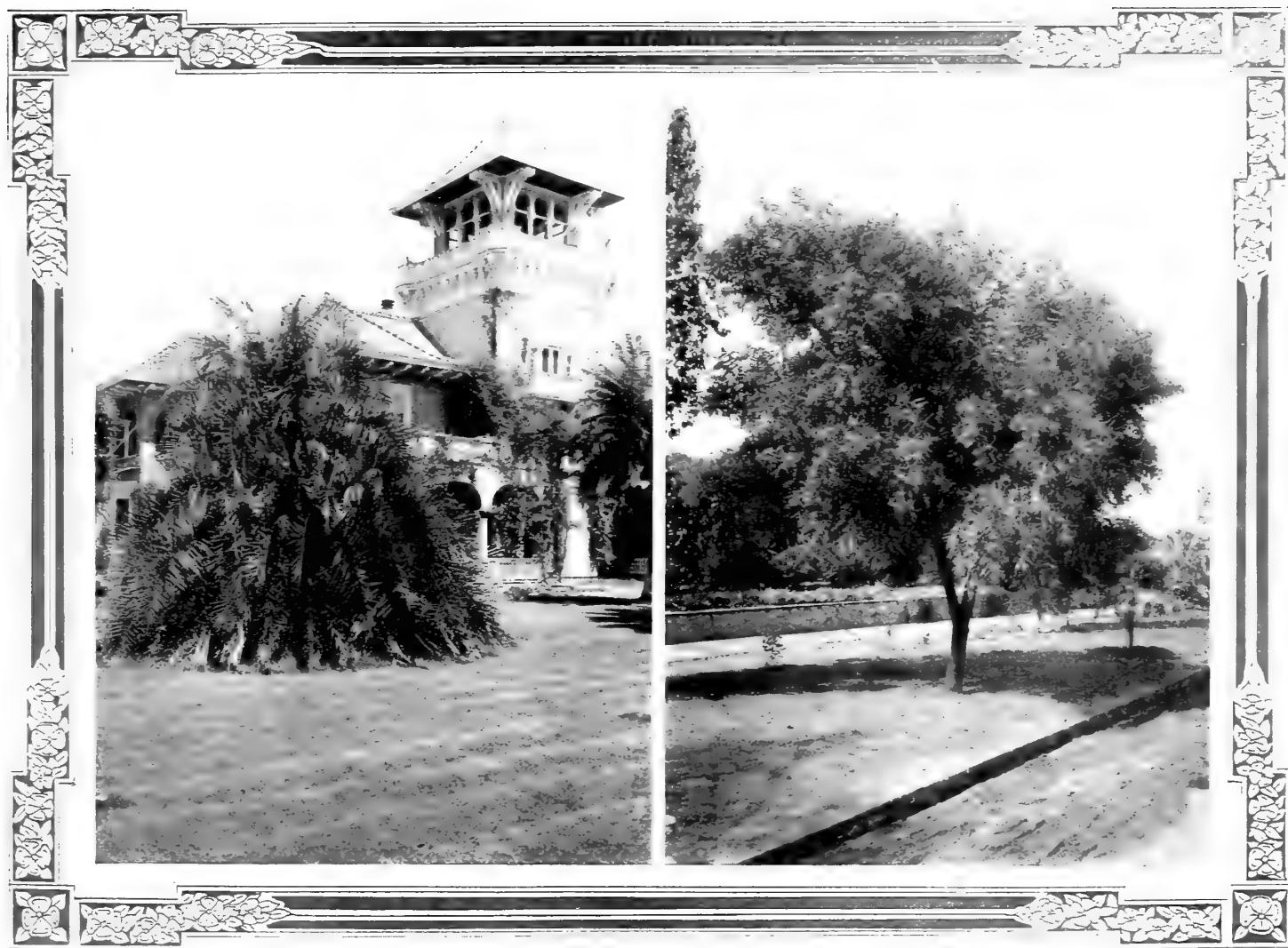
There are several other sorts among the palms, besides the one we picture, which throw out growths from the base; and it may be said that nine out of ten people have been in the habit of removing them, at considerable outlay of labor.

THE tree we illustrate in the picture on the right is a specimen of Flowering *Acacia*, the variety which most nurserymen call *Saligna*, meaning willow-like.

In order to make the figure a plain one, so that our customers might get a clear idea of the form and habit of this lovely species, we selected for illustration an isolated specimen. The blossoms of this variety are borne in grape-like panicles, erect sometimes, but sometimes pendent.

The beauty of this tree is in the rich golden color of the inflorescence. Its habit is so variable that it is of little value as an avenue variety. It is also rather short-lived, at least some individuals are, due, perhaps, to the fact that it is a heavy and persistent seed-bearer.

Its best value in the garden is for groups, not in the foreground, but in the middle ground, with large shrubs about its base, so that the top alone is seen. The glorious golden crown is most striking seen against a heavy backing of green, and, as it is a late-flowering species, it is the more conspicuous on that account.



Ornamental Evergreen Trees

Acacia Baileyana. A small but rapid-growing tree. It is the most elegant of the Australian Acacias. The foliage is bi-pinnate and highly glaucous. The blossoms appear very early, February, in beautiful, soft-looking panicles of primrose-yellow. Fine young trees, 3 ft., 60 cts. each.

Acacia cyanophylla. The blossoms are bright yellow and are produced along the younger growths, the individual blossoms forming a series of balls. The tree is of irregular growth, so that it is not well adapted for avenue planting, but is of great beauty in groups with other subjects. Long, bluish foliage. Fine young trees, 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts. each.

Acacia dealbata. The Silver Wattle. A magnificent tree with a spreading habit; the foliage is highly glaucous, and the young twigs densely covered with whitish meal; the bark is also silvered. The inflorescence is yellow and abundant. Fine young trees, 4 to 5½ ft., 50 cts. each.

Acacia decurrens. Black Wattle. A fine, dark green tree of good spreading habit. The blossoms appear in late May, and are whitish yellow. Fine young trees, 4 to 5 ft., 45 cts. each.

Acacia floribunda. One of the commonest of the Acacias. It is a favorite because it is nearly an everbloomer. The leaves are narrow, and bright green. Flowers yellow. Fine young trees, 2 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each.

Acacia melanoxylon. The Blackwood. A fine foliage tree of grand shape, and the best Acacia for street or avenue planting. It is probably next to the pepper tree in value as a street tree in California. Fine young trees, 2 to 3½ ft., 35c. each; 4 to 5 ft., 50c. each.

Acacia mollissima. The softest Acacia, so called because of the pretty softness of delicate yellow in the blossoms, and also the wavy light green foliage. Fine young trees, 3 to 5 ft., 45 cts. each.

Brachychiton diversifolia. The victoria Bottle Tree. On some trees the leaves resemble deeply cut maple leaves, on others those of the plane, and very often they are found to resemble the poplar. It is a favorite and useful tree for street planting and for driveways. Fine young trees, 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

Camphor Tree. A very handsome tree, adapted for street planting, and as a shade tree. The foliage is light green when mature, but in spring is a beautiful fresh pink; one of the chief beauty features. The tree is finely formed, a rapid grower, and very strong. Fine young trees, 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

Ceratonia Siliqua. This magnificent small tree, on account of the slowness of its growth in the early stages, is seldom offered. After the nursery stage, however, it makes very fair progress. It is a leguminous tree with beautiful, firm, enduring foliage and of splendid habit. Fine young trees, 1 to 2 ft., 75 cts. each.

Eucalyptus. The Australian gum trees are generally very hardy in all respects, except that they do not safely endure temperatures lower than 25 degrees; young newly planted trees are not safe in temperatures below the freezing point. After two years' growth, however, their hardiness is considerable.

Eucalyptus thrive well in a variety of soils, but most of them refuse to grow in those impregnated with much desert alkali; a few species, nevertheless, make fair progress where considerable alkali is present. Irresponsible company promoters have made extravagant claims that plantations may be established on the dry lands of the Southwest without means of irrigation. This is a ridiculous falsehood. It is a fact, however, that gum trees do establish themselves under conditions which seem impossible. Nursed through a few seasons, they can hold their own and make progress where no other trees could live at all. We offer a selection of the best varieties, both ornamental and timber trees (some are both), and describe each briefly, giving the essential differences in each.

Eucalyptus calophylla. Meaning beautiful flowers. The tree is of small size and slow growth, and best adapted to positions where great height is not desirable. Very hardy, drought-resisting, and bearing large beautiful clusters of yellowish white flowers in spring. Fine young trees, 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each.

Eucalyptus citriodora. The lemon-scented gum. One of the most beautiful of the family. The tree is very tall and slender, bearing clusters of white blossoms. The trunk of this species is very straight and the bark glistening silvery white. Splendid for large lawns. Fine young trees, 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each.

Eucalyptus corynocalyx. Called the Sugar Gum. One of the finest of the gums for timber purposes; not so rapid in growth as some others, but the wood at all stages appears to be of good quality. It is one of the best for dry situations. A good ornamental tree also. Fine young trees, 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each.

Eucalyptus ficifolia. Fig-leaved. The immense brilliant scarlet trusses are produced well above the foliage, and principally at the top of the tree, giving a conspicuous and dazzling effect. The flowers are produced mostly in June, but occasional clusters appear through the year. A small tree, of value only as an ornament. Fine young trees, 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts. each.

Eucalyptus globulus. The Common Blue Gum. The first of the Gums to be introduced from Australia; common in California. A rapid-growing tree of immense proportions, and of great value for timber. It requires a rich soil and a fair amount of water to reach a proper development. Fine young trees, 2½ to 4¼ ft., 20 cts. each; \$1 per 100 in flats.

ORNAMENTAL EVERGREEN TREES, continued

Eucalyptus polyanthemos. Meaning many flowers. One of the so-called desert gums. A gray-green tree of only moderate growth, but of great beauty and hardness. It thrives, after being established, with very little water or other care. The seed leaves, retained for several years, are circular, nearly white, and of great substance. A tree of medium size, and one of the finest for ornamental plantations. Fine young trees, 2 to 3½ ft., 25 cts. each.

Eucalyptus robusta. Known as Swamp Gum. An ornamental tree of rapid growth. It appears to thrive best under conditions of liberal culture. It produces blossoms in the greatest abundance and provides the best of bee pasture. Moderate in size. Fine young trees, 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each.

Eucalyptus rostrata. Called the Red Gum. The variety most in favor at the present time for timber purposes. It is a tree of rapid growth and splendid proportions, and grows well in soil containing considerable alkali. The wood is of a beautiful red-brown color, in appearance equal to mahogany, but of such weight as to be useful only for carpenter work. Fine young trees, 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each.

Eucalyptus rudis. The Desert Gum. A tree of much beauty and adapted to avenue or street planting. It is considered to be the hardiest of the gums. The growth is fairly rapid. Fine young trees, 2 to 3 ft., 20 cts. each.

Eucalyptus tereticornis. Called the Forest Gum. A massive tree which requires good conditions of soil and water for its best development. It is said to yield the finest timber of all gum trees. Fine young trees, 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each.

For gum trees in flats of 100 each, for large plantings, write for special prices. We raise these trees in immense quantities and shall be ready at any time to enter into contracts to raise stated numbers.

Ficus macrophylla. A very handsome tree with large, leathery and glossy leaves. It is a rapid grower and is well adapted as a specimen for the lawn or foreground. Does not stand a temperature lower than 25 degrees. Fine trees in pots, 4 ft., \$1 each.

Ficus elastica. The well-known rubber plant used so much for house decoration. In favored spots in California it is a highly decorative subject for the grounds. Withstands only a little frost. Fine trees in pots, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each.

Ilex aquifolium. The Holly, or Ilex Tree of Europe. This slow-growing tree does well in California, and if in colony form, produces abundant crops of the much-prized scarlet berries for Christmas. Leaves bright and shining with spines along the edges. Fine specimens, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; fine young plants in pots, 1 ft., 50c. ea.

Jacaranda mimosæfolia. A beautiful flowering tree with splendid fern-like soft green foliage. The flowers are bright blue, and

borne in immense panicles during July. A great favorite in southern California. Fine young trees, 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts. each.

Magnolia grandiflora. One of the typical American flowering trees, and the finest of those native to the United States. The foliage is large, deep green and polished, the blossoms produced in summer are of dazzling whiteness and great size, and with unmatched fragrance. It loves a good soil and plenty of water. Not surpassed as an ornamental tree. Fine young trees, 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.

Magnolia grandiflora Exoniensis. An earlier-flowering variety of the above species. Blossoms are produced on quite young trees, in all other respects like the above. Fine young trees, 3 ft., \$2 each.

Oak (Quercus chrysolepis). Golden Canyon Oak of California. A very rare tree in cultivation, and the most ornamental of the family; a native of a few limited districts of San Bernardino county. It is a good grower, of compact habit, and is a very interesting specimen. Fine young trees in pots, 1½ ft., 50 cts. each.

Orange. See special description.

Pepper Tree (Schinus). The Common Pepper Tree. The most valued of the ornamental shade trees in California. In our large picture on page 39 we show this tree, and also describe the habit. Fine young trees, 3½ to 4½ ft., 25 cts. each; specially selected berry-bearing trees, 4½ ft., 75 cts. each.

ORANGE TREES

Redlands is the center of the most important Orange-producing district in the world, and also produces a superb type of young trees for grove planting. Below we give sizes and prices for small lots; we shall be glad to enter into correspondence with any one needing a large quantity.

Washington Navel. The well-known market Orange. The most grown. Fine young trees budded, 5 ft., \$2 each.

Mediterranean Sweet. Medium-size fruit, ripening in February. Sweet and of first quality. Fine young budded trees, 5 ft., \$1.50 to \$2 each.

Thompson's Navel. A slight variation from the standard navel; said to produce fruit of smoother texture. Fine young budded trees, 5 ft., \$2 each.

Valencia. The standard late variety. As valuable a market variety as the standard navel. Fine young budded trees, 5 ft., \$2 each.

Kumquats. These are the miniature Japanese Oranges. The fruits are not larger than hazelnuts and are eaten without peeling. They make a delicious confection when candied. Fine young budded trees, 2 ft., \$2 each.

CITY NURSERIES OF REDLANDS, Inc., REDLANDS, CAL.

THE picture of Italian Cypress we present on the opposite page shows this stately tree lined out in a most utilitarian way. It is a common arrangement and presents few features of interest or beauty.

In the landscape this tree must either appear in groups, or, if a single specimen, it must spring from a grouping of other, preferably coniferous trees.

Though the Cypress properly is a tree of the valley and low ground, it is majestic if seen against the skyline, as when crowning a hill. The Cypress should not be planted freely in small grounds. The effect of even one specimen is usually somber and gloomy, and the use of it, as in the formal garden plans of generations ago, and to some extent even now, does not accord with our present-day ideas of the beautiful.

The Italian Cypress is usually raised from seeds; consequently the individuals vary greatly in type, a few only having the desirable columnar form, while many of them grow into loosely branched specimens—very undesirable variants indeed. For many years we have raised this tree in considerable quantity in the usual manner, from seeds; but we also raise it in pedigreed form, and can supply fine young specimens, which we guarantee to grow into the most approved close-branched, columnar form. The trees we offer and guarantee are sold at a slightly higher price. See the list.



THE illustration opposite shows an avenue of the Pepper Tree, and is a real education in the proper use of this most graceful of the shade trees, available for successful planting over such a large area of California, Arizona and Mexico.

For avenue planting, the Pepper Tree is set at intervals of 40 feet; but, if the avenue is very long and the soil deep and rich, it is much better to set at intervals of 60 feet, to allow the trees plenty of space from the first; the chief glory of this tree being in its unrestricted spread.

In the picture the trees are 40 feet apart, and it will be noted at once that the tops are very much crowded, and that in consequence many of the branches are dying; a feature which detracts nothing at all from the general effect of picturesque beauty, but tends very much to shorten the life of the trees.

The Pepper Tree is dioecious—that is, the berries are not borne on all the trees but only on the pistillate, or female individuals. Naturally enough, the berry-bearing tree is far the more beautiful one of the two. In planting, it is possible to arrange the sexes so that the berry trees are in much larger proportion than they would be if the planting were done from a chance number of individuals.

We are always in position to supply a stated number of Pepper Trees for avenue planting, containing the desirable number of berry-bearers to give the best effect, at a cost slightly above that charged for unknowns.



Evergreen Shrubs

Acacia cultriformis. A beautiful species with handsome silvered leaves. The usual character of the flower clusters is terminal, but a great many are produced along the younger growths, particularly so in younger specimens. The blossoms are yellow. Fine plants, 4-in. pots, 35 cts. each.

Acacia verticillata. A dense green spiny bush of large size. The blossoms are buff-colored, and are borne as small cylinder-shaped spikelets, much like willow catkins. Fine plants, 4-in. pots, 35 cts. each.

Arbutus unedo (Strawberry Bush). Handsome large shrubs with glossy, finely toothed foliage. The blossoms resemble clusters of white heather. The fruits are globular in form, a golden red color, edible and very sweet. Fine bushes, 3 ft., \$1.50 each; small plants, 25 cts. each.

Abelia floribunda. A pretty shrub with abundant, delicate white blossoms, and fine deep green foliage. A hardy and very adaptable shrub, which should have a place in the foreground. Fine plants, 35 cts. each.

Aucuba Japonica. The Aucubas are very rich and handsome shrubs. They enjoy a position not fully exposed to the sun, and are worthy a place in the best part of the garden. They are variegated with white spots and blotches. Fine bushes, \$1 each.

Azara microphylla. A beautiful shrub of slender growth with very small deep green shining leaves. The tiny lemon-yellow blossoms appear on the under side of the branchlets, and are succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries of small size. Fine plants, 25 cts. each.

Arborvitæ. These coniferous bushes are extremely useful for garden purposes. They are used for large vases for the terrace, for corner pieces on the lawn, and for many other positions.

American. A large-growing shrub of bright green color; rather loose in habit and well adapted for hedges. Specimens, 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.

Compact Evergolden. A very compact and elegant sort of light green, or golden color. The prettiest variety. Specimens, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Dolabrata. A globular-shaped, compact-growing variety with coarse, flat branchlets. Very distinct. Specimens, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1 each.

Box (Buxus). The Boxwood. A slow-growing little bush with tiny round, bright green leaves. Used for edgings and also as a specimen bush. Fine plants, 1 ft., 75 cts. each.

Camellia Japonica. The semi-single varieties of this splendid shrub are well adapted as garden plants in California. In this climate they require some shade, and a somewhat heavy soil. We offer

several colors; white, pink, scarlet, and variegated. Handsome specimens with buds, \$1.50 each.

Cassia artemisioides. One of the prettiest of the early-flowering small shrubs. The foliage is small, of a gray-green color, and the blossoms resemble yellow buttercups. Resists drought well. Fine young plants, 1 ft., 50 cts. each.

Choisya ternata. A beautiful Mexican shrub with fine foliage and blossoms which are white, fragrant, resembling those of the orange. Fine young plants, 1 ft., 50 cts. each.

Cratægus pyracantha. One of the few evergreen Thorns. A compact bush with dark green foliage and terminal panicles of white blossoms. The feature of most ornamental value is the abundant crop of orange-colored berries in evidence through the winter. Fine young plants, 1½ ft., 35 cts. each.

Coprosma Baueriana variegata. This very ornamental shrub is of great value near the coast, but does not as a rule stand the dryness of the interior. One of the finest ornamental variegated shrubs. Fine young plants, 1 ft., 35 cts. each.

Christmas Berry. See *Heteromeles*.

Cytisus scoparius (*Spartium Juncea*). The Spanish Broom. A shrub of great value for the interior, dry sections of California. The branchlets are rush-like, nearly leafless, and gray-green in color. The blossoms appear in May and are bright golden in color, pea-shaped, and borne in great profusion. Fine young plants, 1 ft., 35 cts. each.

Chorizema ilicifolium. An exceedingly pretty Australian shrub with small holly-like leaves; the blossoms are pea-shaped, red and yellow in color, and produced throughout the winter. Fine young plants, 1 ft., 50 cts. each.

Cerasus lauro-cerasus. The English Cherry Laurel. Fine, hardy shrubs with large, bright green shining leaves. It is a shrub that, if allowed to do so, grows to a large size, but it is not injured by the most severe pruning and can easily be kept in bounds. Well adapted for fine hedges. Fine bushes, 2½ ft., \$1.50 each.

Diosma ericoides. Breath of Heaven. A beautiful little shrub with fragrant foliage. The habit is rather similar to some fine heathers; the branchlets are slender with tiny leaves, in the axils of which the dainty little flowers are borne. The flowers are white in color, and not in any way conspicuous. The charm lies in the fragrance. Fine plants, 1 ft., 50 cts. each.

Duranta Plumieri. A loose-growing shrub of much value in large plantations. The blossoms are blue and rather small, but produced in great abundance in summer. Fine plants, 1 ft., 35 cts. each.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS, continued

Daphne odora. The beautiful evergreen Japanese Daphne. The leaves are laurel-like, smooth and shining. The blossoms are minute, but are produced in considerable clusters which are conspicuous. The color is a delicate pink, very firm and lasting, and of indescribably delicate odor. Blossoms in early spring. Fine plants, \$1.50 each.

Eleagnus pungens variegata. A very hardy and elegant shrub, with finely variegated leaves. It bears numerous bright scarlet, transparent berries. Fine plants, 35 cts. each.

Euonymus Japonica. Fine, hardy shrubs, which stand hard pruning and are useful for hedge purposes. They are also of great value for ornament as isolated specimens. Plain green, 2 ft., \$1 each; silver-variegated, 2 ft., \$1.25 each; golden-variegated, 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

Fabiana imbricata. A very pretty shrub of rapid growth, looking very much like a large heather. The innumerable white tubular blossoms are borne along the younger growths. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Grevillea Thelemanniana. One of the finest winter-blooming shrubs. The growths are slender, dark green in color, and the dainty coral-red blossoms appear in January. Fine strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Hardenbergia monophylla. See also Vines. Exceedingly handsome shrubs with racemes of pea-shaped blossoms which resemble a miniature wistaria. Three colors: white, purple and pink. Fine young plants, either color, 35 cts. each.

Hydrangea hortensis. Handsome shrubs with huge trusses of pink flowers, normally. Under certain conditions of soil, however, the blossoms develop a bluish tint. See also list of Plants. Fine young plants, 35 cts. each.

Laurustinus (Viburnum). This is one of the best hardy shrubs available. It is of particular value as a subject for winter effect. The reddish clusters of flower-buds appear before Christmas, and are of themselves very ornamental; these burst open in April, at the time the young growth is beginning, making a glorious display. Fine young plants, 35 cts. each.

Magnolia fuscata (Michaelia). A wonderfully sweet-scented shrub with fine, regular foliage and medium pinkish white blossoms. One of the finest flowering shrubs. Fine young plants, 1½ ft., \$2 each.

Melaleuca Leucadendron. The Cajuput Tree. A very handsome, large shrub from Australia. The slender branches are heather-like, and topped in spring with glorious white panicles of flowers. Grows in the driest places. Fine young plants, 35 cts. each.

In planning the home grounds to produce the most artistic effect, particular care must be given to the grouping of the shrubs, to the selection of proper kinds, and to the planting, so that the specimens will live and thrive. We shall be pleased to assist our customers in their plans, and assure them that our charges will be moderate. For further information see page 23.

Melaleuca hypericifolia. Of the nature of the last, with coarser leaves and bright scarlet flowers. One of the handsomest bottle brushes. Fine young plants, 35 cts. each.

Melaleuca speciosa (Callistemon). The Bottle-brush. A fine, enduring shrub with rigid leaves and large brush-shaped, scarlet flowers. Fine young plants, 35 cts. each.

Myrtle. Common Myrtle is one of the prettiest of shrubs; deep green shining leaves which, when bruised, give off the typical myrtle fragrance. Fine young plants, 35 cts. each.

Nandina domestica. A splendid shrub from Japan. It is of rather slender growth and is better adapted to planting in clump form than as single specimens. The foliage is finely divided, of firm texture, and in fall turns to a brilliant bronzy red. The berries are bright scarlet and very ornamental. Fine young plants, 35 cts. each.

Nerium (Oleander). The well-known Rosebay. Handsome large shrubs which have a long flowering season. They blossom early in summer and continue until late in autumn. Various colors. Fine young plants, 35 cts. each.

Photinia Japonica. The Loquat. Regarded usually as a fruit tree. It is one of the most ornamental shrubs of large size, very hardy and nearly indispensable in the garden. The fruits are the earliest of all to ripen, and have a pleasant subacid taste, much appreciated. Fine young plants, 35 cts. each.

Photinia serrulata, Rubens. This is an extremely ornamental, newly introduced shrub. It resembles a robust privet, the foliage being dark green and shining. In spring the young growth is an intense scarlet, which feature constitutes its chief beauty. Fine young plants, 75 cts. each.

Pittosporum Tobira. One of the most beautiful shrubs. The foliage is ovate, of deep, shining green, and the blossoms borne in profuse clusters are greenish white, with full, rich fragrance. A favorite shrub. Fine young plants, 45 cts. each.

Pittosporum Tobira variegatum. Like the above in all respects except that in this variety the foliage is magnificently variegated with clear white. Fine young plants, 75 cts. each.

Pittosporum undulatum. A handsome large shrub, sometimes a small tree. The leaves are large, wavy, and of splendid bright green color. The blossoms are in pendulous clusters, greenish white and with splendid fragrance. Fine young plants, 75 cts. each.

Rosmarinus (Rosemary). A fine old favorite shrub, very hardy, and thrives in the driest places. The leaves and twigs have a value for medicine, and in perfumery. Fine young plants, 4-in. pots, 35 cts. each.

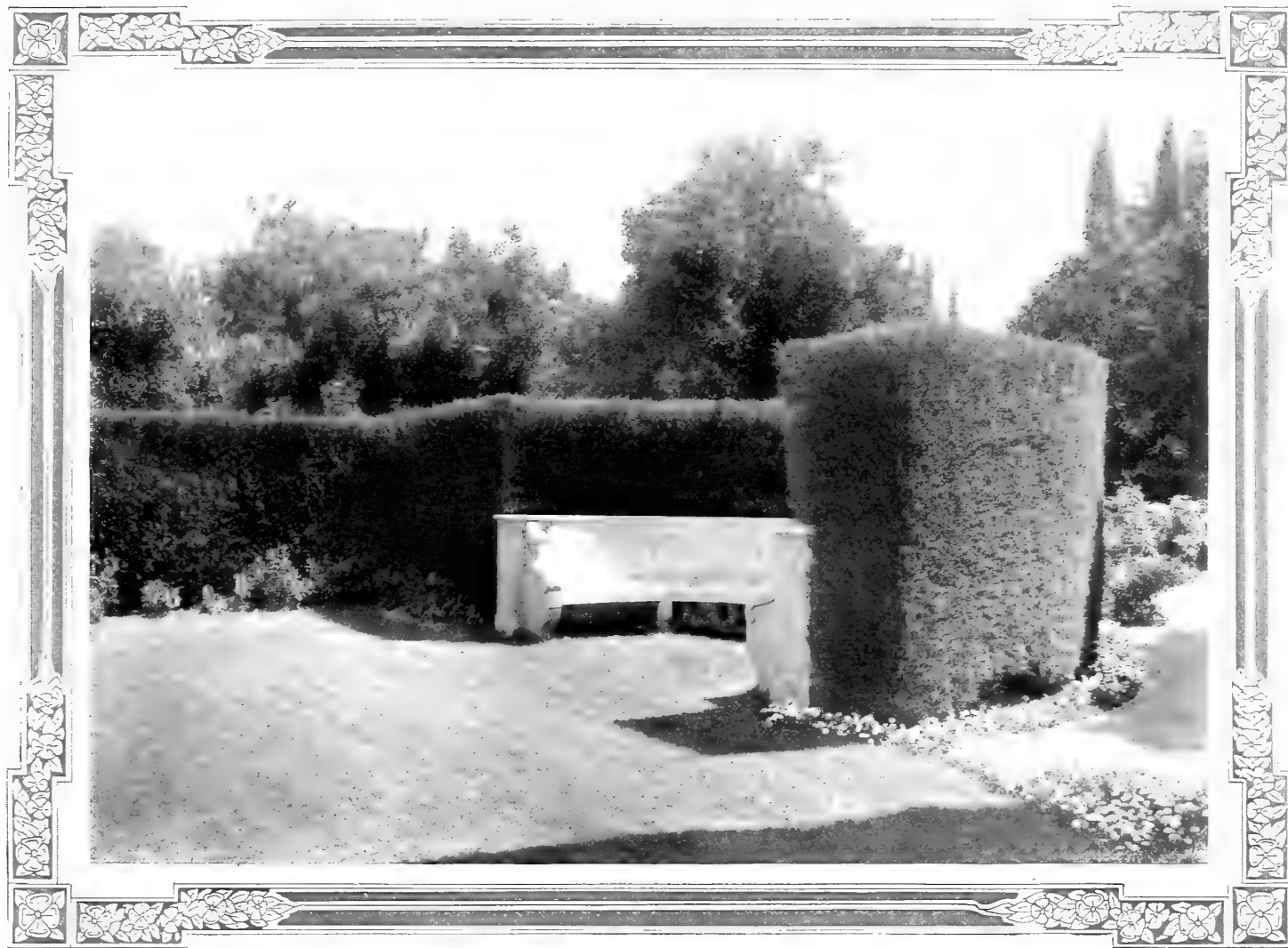
THIS view is shown to give our customers a good idea of the Common Cypress, and its value as a hedge plant. The hedge we show encloses a Roman garden seat, and is about five years old. The cypress plants were set out at distances of 3 feet, and encouraged to the full height with only a little trimming, so that the growth would be regular.

Hedges are things of importance in most gardens, and for California, and the warmer valleys in Arizona, nothing is better than the Monterey Cypress to build them with.

Cypress plants for hedge planting, when purchased at our nurseries, are from 12 to 20 inches tall. These are set to the line in ground which is well prepared; after planting, it is a good plan to tread the plants in firmly, which will have a tendency to make the hedge grow close and fine. It is best to cut the plants down to a uniform height of 4 inches at the outset, for the reason that the branching is best if horizontal from the ground line up. A Cypress hedge should be trimmed so that it grows out gradually, rather than to try to get the full dimensions of the finished hedge before cutting at all. Cypress hedges should not be permitted to gain width faster than a rate of one inch annually, but they may be carried to some height at once.

Cypress hedges, in spring, are often infested with a small green caterpillar, which, if allowed to feed upon it unmolested, causes much damage. The remedy is to mix one teaspoonful of Paris green in five gallons of water, and sprinkle this over the hedge with a garden watering pot.

The Cypress will be found in our list of plants on another page.



THIS view of a hedge or screen is a valuable suggestion, as by means of it, or a similar treatment, an eyesore, such as must be dealt with in many gardens, may be turned into a thing of beauty.

The driveway here approaches a bridge of concrete thrown over a canal. The lay of the land and the boundary limits did not admit of building the road anywhere else, and yet on the farther side of this hedge, and very close to the drive, so that there is not space enough for a belt of shrubs, is the apparatus for water control and cleaning screens, not at all desirable features in what is otherwise a pleasing sylvan view. This very beautiful hedge occupies a space of 2 feet, knitting perfectly into the surroundings and converting a difficult situation into a perfectly harmonious detail.

This hedge combines also the effect of a pergola. The pillars are of concrete, of generous section, 20 inches, and 9 feet in height; the pergola top is built of rough-sawn redwood. Between the pillars, which are 10 feet apart, the common cypress is planted (Monterey Cypress). At each pillar, at the farther side of it, two or more climbing roses are set out. These roses are of different varieties, as to color and also time of blooming, so that there is rarely a day when it is not gloriously crowned with vari-colored blossoms.



Coniferous Trees

Abies concolor. A magnificent tree, which is a native in various sections of the United States. The young specimens, up to a height of 50 feet, are superbly symmetrical, and of splendid silvered color. Does well in all the valleys of California. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

Abies Douglasi. The Douglas Fir. One of the noblest conifers. Of fine glaucous color and beautiful symmetry. A rapid grower. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

Abies Douglasi glauca. A smaller tree than the above, of rather slower growth and more densely silvered. Beautiful. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

Abies Pinsapo. The Spanish Fir. A beautiful tree of distinct appearance. The horizontal growths are heavy, beautifully silvered, and give this variety a character quite different from all other Firs. 1 to 2 ft., \$1 each.

Araucaria Bidwillii (Bunga Bunga Pine). We illustrate this magnificent tree on our back cover. It is a native of Australia and the finest conifer of the southern hemisphere. The subject of our picture is one of the grandest specimens in California, and has been admired by thousands visiting the Smiley grounds in Redlands. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

Araucaria excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine). A noble tree of perfect symmetry; the tiers of horizontal branches are thrown out at regular intervals, successively less in diameter, so that the tree is a perfect cone in outline. This in the smaller sizes is a splendid pot specimen. In pots, \$1 per ft.

Arborvitæ. We offer several species and varieties. See list of Shrubs.

Cedrus Deodara. The magnificent Cedar of the Himalayas. It is, by all measures, the finest of the Cedars. The form is a slender, tapering cone, and the whole tree is beautifully silvered. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; balled, 3 to 5 ft., \$3 each; boxed, 3 to 5 ft., \$3.50 each.

Cephalotaxus drupacea. An interesting, yew-like, small tree of slow growth, with stiff, spreading branches. Fine young plants, 75 cts. each.

Cupressus sempervirens. Italian Cypress. This tall and slender tree is a favorite in plans for formal gardens; it is very ornamental when planted in clumps upon hilltops. See our large illustration. Common, balled, 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each; common, balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each; pedigree form, pots, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., 75 cts. each; pedigree form, balled, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft., \$2.50 each.

Cupressus Arizona. The Arizona Cypress. A newly introduced species, and the finest of silvered Cupresses. The habit of this beautiful tree is similar to the California, or Monterey Cypress, and the

Guadalupe variety. It is of slower growth, however, and inclined to spread more while still a young tree. Balled, 3 to 5 ft., \$2 each.

Cupressus Lawsoniana (Oregon or Port Orford Cedar). These are beautiful specimens for the garden and shrubbery. As young trees they are very symmetrical with slightly drooping branchlets, the tree as a whole giving the appearance of a soft green cone. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each; balled, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 75 cts. each; boxed, 2 to 4 ft., \$2 each.

Cupressus Lawsoniana variegata. A very pretty variegated form of the above. In the winter this variety gives the appearance of being flecked over with snow. A rare tree. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3 each.

Cupressus macrocarpa. The Monterey Cypress. A beautiful evergreen which is much used in California as a windbreak, on account of its rapid growth. It is a magnificent specimen for the grounds, and as a hedge Cypress is unsurpassed. See our large illustration of hedge. In pots, 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each; in pots, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 35 cts. each; in flats of 100, \$2 per flat.

Cupressus macrocarpa Guadalupeensis. The Blue Guadalupe Cypress. Very like the above in habit of growth, but beautifully silvered. A splendid cypress. In pots, 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each.

Juniperus Sabin prostrata. The Common Savin. A very hardy and useful shrub to cover banks and the foreground in shrubberies. Its habit is spreading and quite carpet-like. Fine specimens, \$1 each.

Libocedrus decurrens. California White Cedar. A magnificent native tree which in the earlier stages gives the appearance of an arborvitæ. It is one of the most ornamental of evergreen trees and should be in all collections. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; pots, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 50 cts. each.

Larix leptolepis. The Japan Larch, or Money Pine. This Japanese Larch is better adapted to the coast regions than the native American Larch. The Larch is deciduous, and of very rapid growth, making valuable poles in a comparatively short time. It is ornamental too, and, if the Banksia roses are planted with them, a display is obtained in spring which is magnificent. Young plants, 25 cts. each.

Picea. See Abies or Spruce.

Pinus Coulteri. The native Bull Pine. Not a large tree, but bearing the largest of all Pine cones. The trees are handsome, distinct-looking specimens for the garden. In boxes, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Pinus Halepensis. The Aleppo Pine. One of the Pines from the south coast of Europe, and particularly valuable in California. It is much superior in adaptability to any native species, and also more ornamental. Thrives near the sea and inland as well. In boxes, 3 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each.

CONIFEROUS TREES, continued

Pinus maritima. Coast Pine. A splendid tree, thriving under conditions of considerable neglect. Very hardy. In pots, 1 to 1½ ft., 45 cts. each.

Pinus longifolia. A rare Pine from the Himalayas. It is not a hardy species, but is the most graceful of all. The long needles, as the name indicates, are a distinct feature, being the longest of all Pine needles; light, fresh green in color and very soft. The tree has green bark on the younger branches. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3 each.

Pinus Pinea. This is the Italian Umbrella Pine. In all pictures of Italian landscape this tree is a feature, readily recognized by the dense umbrella-shaped tops. Thrives beautifully in California. Boxes, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; pots, 1 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each.

Retinospora obtusa. A very pretty dwarf conifer suitable for the foreground in shrubberies, or as corner-pieces on the lawn. Very symmetrical and ornamental. Balled, 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

Sequoia gigantea. Mammoth Tree, or California Big Tree.

This is the world-famous giant tree, a native only of this state. It is very ornamental in its early stages and for many years is a fine, cone-shaped, bright green tree. It is not surpassed for beauty by any other conifer. It is hardy over the greater part of the United States, and should be included in the selection of trees for permanent positions in the garden. Fine young trees, in pots, 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cts. each.

Sequoia sempervirens. This Sequoia is the tree producing Redwood lumber. It is highly ornamental, with fine, yew-like, deep green shining foliage. Grows more rapidly than the Big Tree. Fine young trees, in pots, 2 to 2½ ft., 75 cts. each.

Thuya, The Japanese Arborvitæ. We have in stock at all times the dwarfed forms of these little trees, which we import from Japan at intervals. They are growing in the Japanese pots, themselves valuable, and we can furnish trees in various sizes and prices. We shall be glad to give particulars.

Fruit Trees and Berry Plants

Orders for fruit trees can be filled only between January 1 and April 15. After that date the trees are too far advanced in growth for us to recommend their doing well after planting.

APPLES.—Arkansas Black, Baldwin, Duchess of Oldenburg, Rome Beauty, Stayman Winesap, Winter Banana, Winter Pearmain, Winesap, Yellow Bellflower, Yellow Newton Pippin. 1-yr. trees, 4 to 5 ft., 25 cts. each.

CHERRIES.—Black Tartarian, Early Richmond, English Morello, May Duke. 1-yr. trees, 4 ft., 30 cts. each.

APRICOTS. Moorpark, Newcastle, Royal, Tilton. 1-yr. trees, 4 ft., 30 cts. each.

PEARS.—Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Winter Nelis. 2-yr. trees, 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

PLUMS.—Burbank, Climax, Kelsey Japan, Satsuma, Wickson, Yellow Egg. 1-yr. trees, 4 to 5 ft., 30 cts. each.

PRUNES.—French Sugar, Hungarian, Sugar. 1-yr. trees, 4 to 5 ft., 30 cts. each.

PEACHES.—Alexander, Early Crawford, Elberta, Late Crawford, Lovell, Muir, Orange Cling, Susquehanna. 1-yr. trees, 4 to 5 ft., 30 cts. each.

NECTARINES.—New White, Stanwick. 1-yr. trees, 4 to 5 ft., 30 cts. each.

ALMONDS.—Two of the best commercial varieties. I. X. L., The Jordan. 1-yr. trees, 4 to 5 ft., 40 cts. each.

FIGS.—Black San Pedro, Mission, White Adriatic. 4 to 5 ft., 45 cts. each.

WALNUTS.—Santa Barbara Soft Shell, Placentia Perfection. 4 to 6 ft., 45 cts. each.

PERSIMMONS.—A popular fruit throughout the south and west. Twentieth Century. 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts. each.

GRAPES.—Concord, Black Hamburg, Emperor, Flame Tokay, Malaga, Rose of Peru, Sultana, Muscat, Thompson's Seedling. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LOGAN BERRY.—1-yr. plants, 15 cts. each. \$1 per doz.; tip plants, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY.—1-yr. plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; tip plants, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

STRAWBERRIES.—Brandywine, Arizona Everbearing. 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

ASPARAGUS. Argenteuil. Strong 2-yr. roots, 50 cts. per doz., \$2.25 per 100.

THE picture opposite is a bed of ferns and cyclamen, some oxalis, asparagus and lilies. It is arranged under pepper and acacia trees, which supply the necessary shade. This delightful effect is obtained on the lawn at a point where, on account of the heavy shade, grass was difficult to maintain. So it may be said to be in the nature of a lucky accident, and converts what was an eyesore into one of the most charming features of the garden.

The ferns used are of many kinds; in the central part are seen the Alsophila, a tree fern; the stately native Woodwardia, and some ordinary sword ferns. Nearer the edges are dwarf ferns, two or three sorts of asparagus, some oxalis, and the beautiful cyclamen in various colors. The picture is taken in winter, but there are here and there several sorts of lilies and other shade-loving plants, so that there is no day in the year when it is not beautiful.

Such a bed grows in beauty, and only from time to time is any sort of renovating necessary. It will be noted that, instead of a rigid line of any sort of edging, it is bordered with cobble-stones, very irregularly placed, and some of the plants are even growing outside this.

We offer a variety of plants, 50 in number, enough to make a bed like the one shown, for \$25. All the plants are of good size and will be effective from the start. Other plants of larger size and rarer variety, the same number, \$50.



THE picture opposite depicts what may well be termed a woodland dream. The view consists of a fragment selected in a wild part of a very large garden. The main features, the yuccas, palms, grasses and various bushes, also the trees, were set out several years ago on perfectly bare desert, to which water, of course, was brought.

The feature of interest, however, is the manner in which, by means of suitable planting of simple flowers, the perfectly natural effect of a woodland path is obtained.

The flowers showing distinctly in the picture are spring anemones of all shades of color except yellow. These are bulbous plants and are imported annually from abroad, arriving usually about November, when they can be purchased very cheaply. They may be planted at any time during winter. Other flowers showing are the freezia, cottage tulips and patches of sweet alyssum.

It will be noted that there is not the slightest attempt at any sort of arrangement of the plants; the result is obtained by the simple method of putting plants in suitable surroundings.

Such opportunities as this picture indicates are in no way rare. Any garden which has been in existence for a few years will present one. If it is found that the undergrowth is too dense, a little of it, the least desirable, can be thinned out, so that patches large enough to contain a dozen or so plants, enough to be effective, will be provided.

The plants necessary for such an arrangement as this will be found under their various heads, in this catalogue.



BEAUTIFUL Richardias, or, as usually known, Calla Lilies. This picture was obtained in February during the coldest part of a California winter. It is given space here to show under what conditions this lovely winter-blooming plant is seen at its very best.

They require shade; in the view given, the ivy-covered trunk appearing at the right is that of a very large palm, spreading its immense fronds to a distance of 20 feet in all directions. This provides the necessary shade, and is also ample protection from quite sharp frosts. The picture shows only a fragment of this huge bed of callas, and presents, too, only a slight hint of its beauty; but you may easily frame a mind-picture of the whole, and conjure in your mind the conditions of a bleak winter day at the same time, in order to arrive at a correct estimate of the beauty, and value, of this suggestion.

To obtain an effect of this kind, or a similar one to fit your particular need, the bulbs or plants must be set out in very rich, well-worked soil, some time between August and January. Nearer the first mentioned date is preferable, as this gives a long and favorable growing season through the fall.

The plants or bulbs should be set one foot apart, and at a depth of 6 inches. The full effect could hardly be expected the first year, but it will be very good indeed; and the second year, without further work, except to cultivate and add manure at intervals, and at all seasons plenty of water, it will be in perfection. The arrangement is permanent and improves constantly, but after the third season some thinning is necessary, or the plants will stand so thickly that choking will result.

See page 54 for price of Calla Lily bulbs.



Bulbs and Tubers

The spring-flowering bulbs, such as Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils, Ranunculus and various Narcissi and Jonquils, can be supplied only between November and March. March is too late for the best results.

Agapanthus umbellatus. African Lily. Leaves long, slender and dark green; the blossoms are borne on tall stems and are bright blue. The plant must be protected from frost. Strong plants, 75 cts. each.

Agapanthus umbellatus variegata. A finely variegated form. Exceedingly rare. Strong plants, \$1.50 each.

Amaryllis Johnsoni. Very showy, scarlet blossoms, which are freely produced in spring. Strong-flowering bulbs, 35 cts. each.

Amaryllis Belladonna. A beautiful pink lily; a fall bloomer; sweet-scented. Strong plants, 45 cts. each.

Anemone coronaria. The spring-blooming Anemones (Lilies of the Field). The range of color embraces all shades but yellow. See page 51. First quality bulbs, 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.

Anemone Japonica alba. A summer- and fall-blooming herbaceous plant of great beauty. The pure white blossoms are borne in greatest profusion. Loves the shade. Strong roots, 10 cts. each.

Calla Lily (Richardia). A great favorite. One of the finest winter-blooming plants. See page 53. Strong bulbs, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Crocus. Pretty little early-flowering spring plants, useful for window-boxes or vases; and also for colonies or beds in the garden. Bulbs, blue, 10 cts. per doz.; bulbs, yellow, 10 cts. per doz.

Cyclamen Neapolitanum. A type of the wild Cyclamen, bearing rather small flowers in the greatest profusion. The color is white, with crimson eye. Strong bulbs, 15 cts. each.

Daffodil. Giant Jonquils. Delightfully fragrant early spring blossoms. Double yellow, first-quality bulbs, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; single yellow, first-quality bulbs, 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

Freesia refracta alba. Delightfully fragrant pure white blossoms; invaluable for cutting purposes. Giant-size bulbs, 25 cts. per doz.

Gladiolus. Showy plants for border, shrubbery, or fine cut-flowers. Splendid mixture. First-size bulbs, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Hyacinths. The fine Dutch Hyacinths are popular plants for gardening, for pot-culture, and when grown in water. We offer the following splendid varieties; between November and March only. Finest singles, all colors, first-size bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; Moreno, pink, first-size bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; Albertine, white, first-size bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Hyacinths, Roman. The well-known early white variety; a favorite for pot culture. First-size bulbs, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Imantophyllum (Clivia). A plant of the amaryllis family, bearing clusters of brick-red blossoms in spring. Fine plants, 75 cts. each.

Iris Germanica. We grow a fine collection. The colors range from darkest purple to pure white; no reds or yellows in this type. Fine clumps, either color, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Iris Hispanica. An enduring plant in the California gardens, increasing in beauty yearly. Colors embrace pure white, yellow, and shades of blue. November to March only. Finest mixed varieties, 30 cts. per doz.

Isia. A splendid spring-flowering plant for the border, or planting in clumps in the shrubbery. Finest mixture of colors, 25 cts. per doz.

Jonquils. The little sweet-scented variety, and one of the prettiest of spring flowers. Bulbs, 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Jonquils. Large Campenelle. Bulbs, 15c. per doz., \$1.25 per 100.

Lilium candidum (St. Joseph's Lily). The best hardy garden Lily. The blossoms are small with short tube; borne in the greatest profusion; purest white. First-class bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Lilium formosum. The earliest and much the finest of the so-called Easter Lilies. Of the purest dazzling whiteness, and the largest flower of all. First-size bulbs, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Lily-of-the-Valley. The well-known dainty little flower which is such a favorite for bridal festivities. Roots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Montbretia. We offer two improved varieties **Etoile de Feu**, a fine scarlet; **Gerbe d'Or**, a fine yellow. 50 cts. per doz.

Narcissus. Flowers star-shaped, borne in clusters; fragrant.

Paper White. Pure white, very early.

Grand Soleil d'Or. The finest and largest yellow. Bulbs, 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.

Oxalis. Very pretty, easily-grown plants for the garden or for window-boxes, vases and hanging baskets. We offer pink and yellow. Bulbs, either color, 15 cts. per doz.

Ranunculus. Very showy and easily grown. See page 57. Superior double Turban, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Tulips. We offer the following tested sorts, suitable for our climate

Goldfinch. Yellow. 40 cts. per doz.

Kaiserkrone. Red, striped yellow. 40 cts. per doz.

Artus. Scarlet. 40 cts. per doz.

Bouton d'Or. Yellow. 40 cts. per doz.

Parrot Tulips. Mixed colors. 35 cts. per doz.

Valloia purpurea (The Scarboro Lily). A handsome plant of the amaryllis family. A vivid scarlet flower; free bloomer. 25 cts. each.

Watsonia Ardernei. A fine lily-like plant with white blossoms. It is one of the newer introductions from Africa and is a winter bloomer. 15 cts. each.

Zephyranthes (Zephyr Lilies). Very pretty, low-growing plants with blossoms borne on slender stems. The flowers are pink. Bulbs, 50 cts. per doz.

List of Flower Seeds Suitable for California Gardens

	Oz.	Pkt.		Oz.	Pkt.
Alyssum, Little Gem. A pretty dwarf variety for edgings.....	\$o 50	So 10	Nasturtium, Climbing Mixed Colors	\$o 15	So 10
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon). Giant-flowering White.....	1 50	10	Dwarf Crimson	25	10
Giant-flowering Yellow.....	1 00	10	Dwarf Yellow	25	10
Giant-flowering Rose.....	1 00	10	Dwarf Mixed Colors	15	10
Aster, American Branching. White.....		10	Pansy, International Mixture	8 00	50
American Branching. Purple.....		10	Trimardeau Mixture	2 50	10
American Branching. Pink.....		10	Cassier Blotched	5 00	25
Bellis perennis (Double English Daisy). White.....		15	Petunia grandiflora. Mixed colors.....		10
Double English Daisy. Pink.....		15	Primula obconica. Rose color.....		10
Candytuft, Giant Empress White	60	10	Poppy, Tulip. Single Scarlet	50	10
Little Prince	40	10	Shirley. Single mixed	50	10
Calendula, Orange King	30	10	Portulaca, Double Mixed		10
Canterbury Bells. Single Blue.....		10	Stocks, Ten Weeks, pure white; double		10
Single White.....		10	Ten Weeks, Rose		10
Double Mixed.....		15	Ten Weeks, Blood-Red		10
Eschscholtzia (California Poppy).....	40	10	Ten Weeks, Purple		10
Linum (Scarlet Flax).....	25	10	Verbena, Mammoth Red		10
Mignonette, Giant Machet	75	10	Mammoth White		10
Nasturtium, Climbing Scarlet	15	10	Mammoth Pink		10
Climbing Yellow	15	10	Mammoth Purple		10

SWEET PEAS

We offer a select assortment of Sweet Peas. We raise each year in our own grounds, besides the well-tried sorts, many of the new offerings, which gives us an opportunity to judge of their beauty and merit before sending them to our customers. We recommend these as the very best for the California garden. Besides a tried collection, we offer also the best quality of seeds obtainable. We group the varieties in colors.

	Oz.	Pkt.		Oz.	Pkt.
WHITE			Lavender, continued		
Mont Blanc. A very early large sort.....	\$o 15	So 05	Frank Dolby. The handsomest light blue.....	\$o 15	So 05
Dorothy Eckford. The best white variety.....	15	05	Helen Pierce. A beautiful mottled light blue.....	15	05
Burpee's Earliest White. Very early-flowering....	15	05	Flora Norton. New Color. A fine bright blue.....	25	10
Nora Unwin. A beautiful frilled white.....	15	05	Asta Ohn. The best deep lavender.....	15	10
PINK.			BLUE.		
Phyllis Unwin. A fine rose-pink.....	10	05	Picotée. White, edged blue. A rare combination...	15	10
Mrs. Dugdale. A fine pink Spencer type blossom..	15	05	Captain of the Blues. The best of the dark blues..	10	05
Earliest of All. The best early pink and white....	10	05	MOTTLED.		
Dainty. One of the prettiest pink and white sorts..	15	05	Mrs. Townsend. Shades of pink, blue and white..	15	10
Enchantress. A beautiful light pink; large flower..	25	10	Masterpiece. Finely frilled and waved; color variable.....	15	10
RED.			Princess Victoria. Beautifully waved and mottled....	15	10
Salopian. In many respects the finest bright red...	10	05	MIXED.		
King Edward VII. An improved red Salopian....	10	05	Ramona Mixture. A beautiful collection of colors..	10	05
Othello. A fine dark maroon; best of the color....	10	05	California Giants. Best of all mixed Sweet Peas..	10	05
LAVERENDER.			DWARF CUPIDS.		
Maid of Honor. Light mauve, almost white.....	10	05	Mixed Dwarf Sweet Peas, red, white, lavender, pink.	10	05
Phenomenal. Very large fine wavy blossom.....	15	10			

THIS picture, being a monochrome, gives but a faint impression of the gorgeous effect produced by these Ranunculus, planted thickly to form a border. The Ranunculus are easily cultivated and brought to perfection, and may be reckoned upon as being one of the most dependable plants for late winter and spring displays. In the view we show they are seen growing in a space 2 feet wide, between a cement path and the house foundations; the exposure is to the west, and for that reason is subject to great heat, even in winter. This fact is mentioned, not because Ranunculus enjoy heat, but rather that they endure it and flourish. Such a position is usually one of the most trying in the garden, and it is often difficult to select a plant which we know in advance will be a success.

This border was in perfection of beauty from February to April, inclusive of those months; this fact is an important one, as it covers a part of the year when, in California at least, it is a matter of pride to have the garden look its very best.

The Ranunculus are planted any time during winter, the earlier the better, provided the ground is well drained. In a soil which is poorly drained the Ranunculus will sometimes rot before germinating; risk from this cause, however, is removed if precaution is taken to set each little forked bulb in a handful of sand when planting.

Do not attempt to segregate the colors of Ranunculus, as one of the greatest charms of a bed of these is due to the brilliantly scintillating effect of many shades.

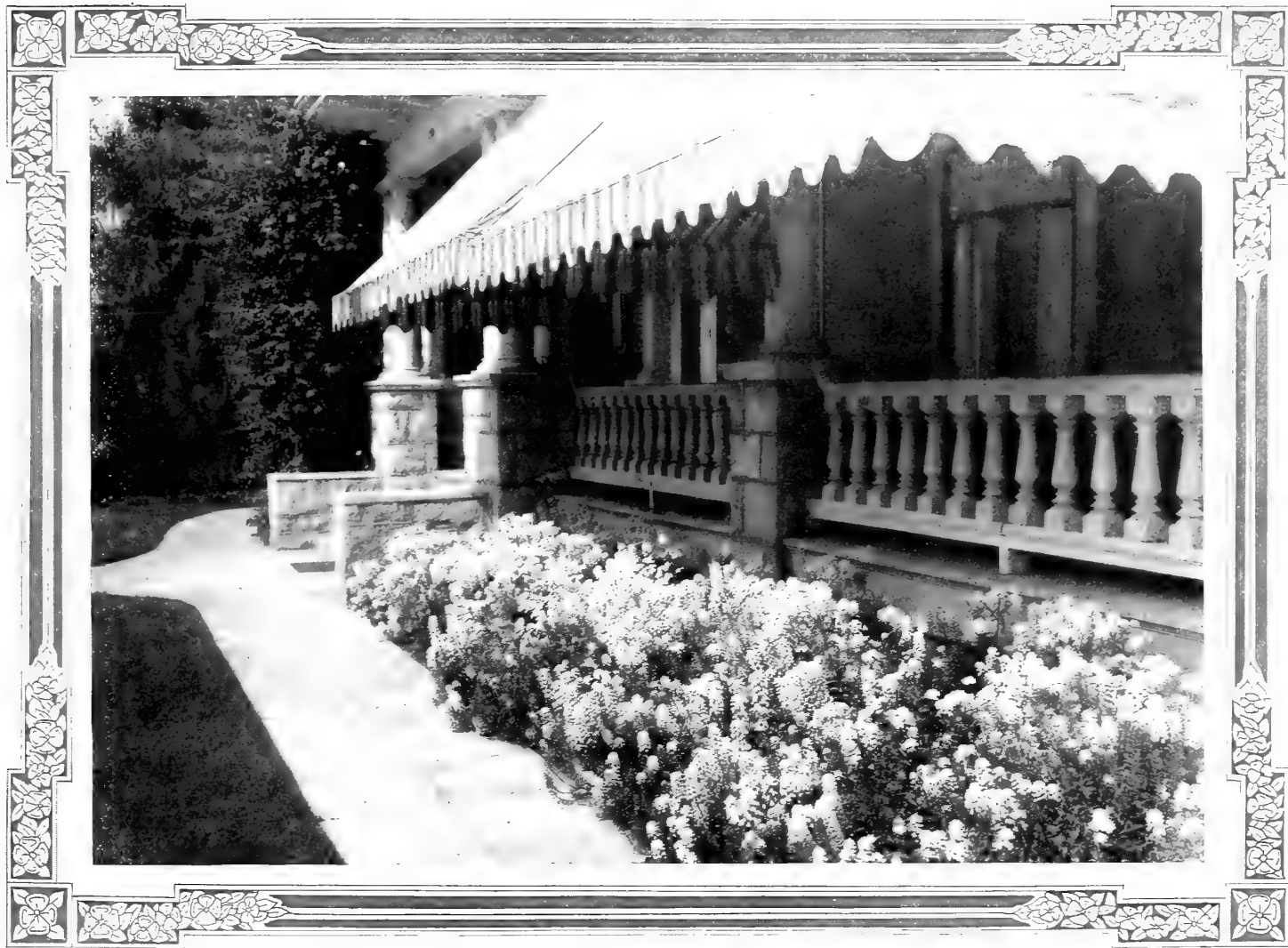


A BED of Candytuft. This particularly charming effect is produced by sowing seeds of the Empress Candytuft in September. For a bed of this size, 20 feet by 4, two ounces are required, costing one dollar.

This Candytuft is a midwinter opportunity for the California garden, and can be had in perfection over a long period. It is one of the most adaptable garden flowers; it enjoys a rich soil, but thrives very well indeed if the soil is of poor quality. It happens often enough that when a house is newly built the soil just around it is but poorly adapted for growing plants; the Candytuft meets the situation admirably, for it will thrive in mortar and brick refuse, covering everything with a sparkling mantle of white.

In the picture we show, the exposure is to the south; in this position it flowers very early, but does equally well in any position, provided it is in the full light.

The cultural routine necessary for this plant is of the simplest description. The seeds are sown rather thinly, and the ground must be kept moist; weeds must not be allowed to choke the seedlings out after they are of a size to hold their own; very little is necessary in the way of care. The plants are very hardy, and the natural winter rains can usually be depended upon to supply enough water.



THE beautifully simple garden scene which we present on the left of the opposite page perhaps may seem difficult at first glance. In reality, however, it is quite easy of accomplishment. The pool is of irregular outline, and the greatest depth of water is one foot; the bottom and sides are coated over roughly with fine concrete, to prevent undue seepage. The bridge is formed of two stout poles, thrown across at the narrowest part, and the guards, approaches and flooring are made from rough eucalyptus poles. The larger trees seen growing in the background are about ten years old, but the lesser features, including the lake, are of recent date.

The fragment we show is chosen because it gives an opportunity to point out the very effective planting of some common garden plants. The foreground is thickly set with the common English Double Daisy (*Bellis*). The size of the individual blossoms, and their profusion, indicate at once that the English Daisy, in California at least, must be regarded as a waterside plant. It is important, from the standpoint of practical gardening, that the view we show is an effect which can be obtained in winter; the photograph was made in April, but this bed of daisies had been glorious for months previous. At the opposite side of the pool is seen a pretty specimen of the common double *Spirea*, *Van Houttei*, which is another valuable suggestion, the drooping habit of this lovely shrub making it especially beautiful used in this way.

Various other plants of a nature similar to those seen in the view will suggest themselves to any one giving the matter a little thought, and a perusal of the pages of this book will help you.

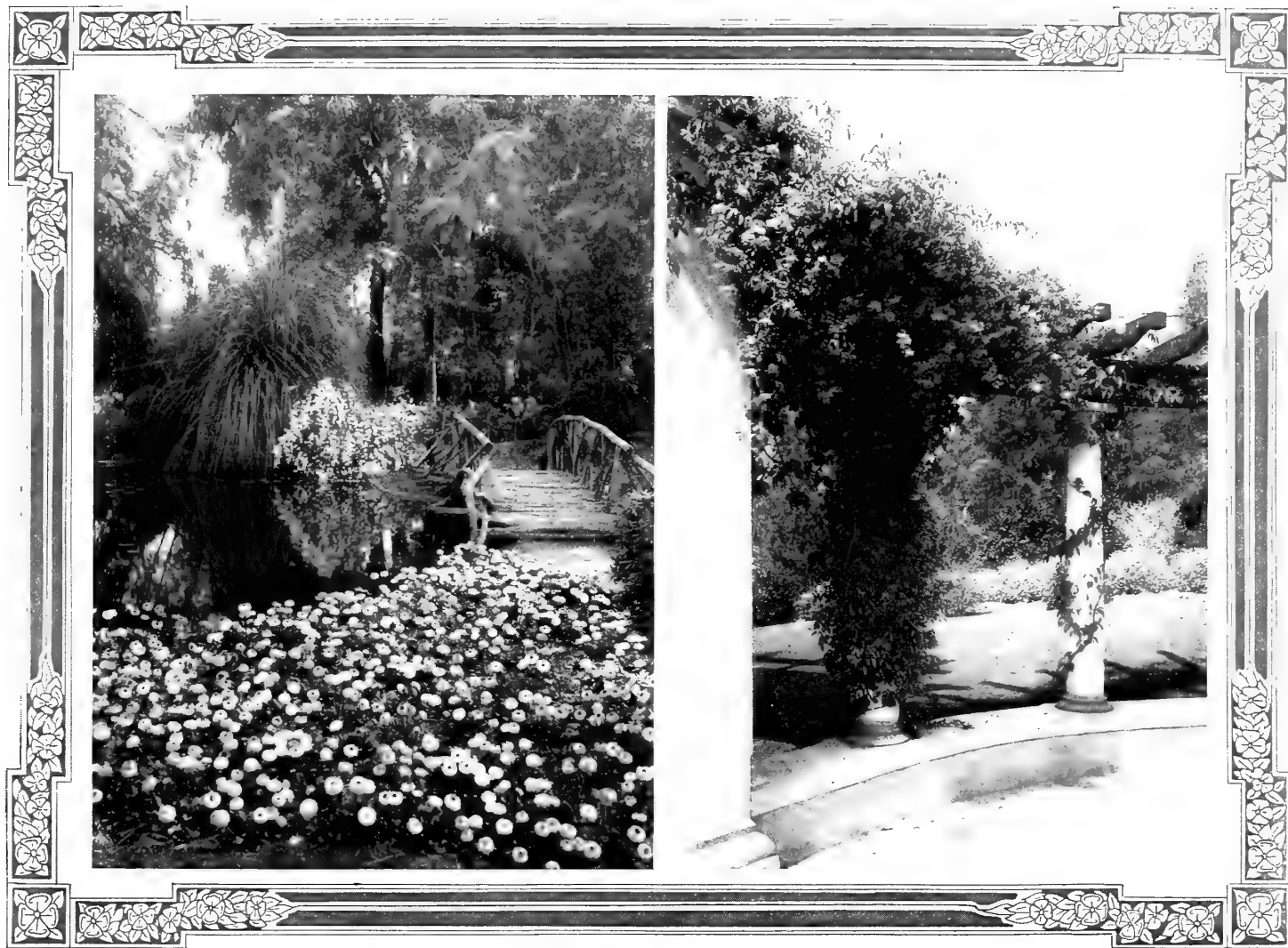
ON the right is a picture of the beautiful *Campsidium ficifolium*. This plant has many splendid points; as our picture shows, it is supported on a circular peristyle, a part of one of the prettiest Italian gardens in California.

The *Campsidium* is a near relative to all the family of trumpet vines, and is often referred to as that—a slight inaccuracy, which is of no consequence in this connection. The principal charm in this plant is the beautifully polished foliage which is attractive at all seasons. Another charming feature is the clouds of rather small yellowish buff flowers which cover it in spring. The individual flowers are quite small, but are produced in such abundance, and in such airy delicacy, that the display is most striking. The plant is a very rapid grower and enjoys a sunny position; it is particularly valuable in situations similar to those shown in the picture, where it is not trained stiffly but is allowed to follow its own bent. The *Campsidium* is, however, very suitable as a closely trimmed hedge, or trellis plant; though, of course, with close trimming the pretty display of blossoms is largely lost.

The fragrance of the *Campsidium* is worthy of especial mention; it is so extremely delicate that many will say it possesses none at all, but it is quite pronounced and of grateful, but not at all overpowering quality, a fact which is an advantage often when a vine must come near windows.

The *Campsidium* is not at all particular as to soil; it grows equally well in loose, gravelly earth and in the finer loams, and thrives sufficiently well also in heavy clay.

Look for this plant in our list of vines.



THIS view of a Rose pergola, while possessing perhaps no features of beauty, is of much interest to ourselves from the fact that the Rose bushes seen in the foreground are the original parents of all the Pink Cherokees in California.

The bushes were set out about five years ago; except that perhaps a half million of cuttings have been cut off for propagating purposes, they have never been pruned. The whole pergola is 100 feet in length, and when in full bloom is a sight to be remembered. The sight considered merely as a Rose display is of itself grand, but the added fact that these are the original Pink Cherokees has attracted thousands to our nurseries. many auto parties driving here from Los Angeles and other cities to look, and to purchase plants.

The little building seen in the picture is our first office, situated on Cypress avenue, one of the main streets of Redlands; to the rear of this is our older greenhouse and propagating plant. At the present time, our larger modern greenhouse establishment is at a branch nursery on the north side of the city. Since then we have opened a retail store in the business district, where the offices of the company are situated now.



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REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA

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"HELIANTHI"



Helianthi.

A showy flower and a marvelous new winter vegetable, — a complete substitute for fresh Asparagus. Yields half as much again as Irish Potatoes.

This new vegetable is a hybrid Helianthi and is of the Sunflower family, producing showy golden yellow flowers like Cosmos blossoms in endless profusion, and immense quantities of long fleshy tubers, somewhat after the style of Sweet Potatoes. It stands both heat and cold and will thrive anywhere in any sort of soil or climate, and as a flower is very showy in any position.

CULTURE—Plant tubers in spring or fall three feet apart each way in rows and hill up the same as potatoes. Harvest the tubers after the tops die in the fall and store in pit or cellar like sweet potatoes, giving them a covering of moist sand, or leave in the ground and harvest in early spring. The yield is certainly enormous.

FOOD VALUE—As a hog or cattle food Helianthi is far superior to anything else but as a table vegetable it must rank high, being tender and palatable, more easily digested than potatoes, and remarkably free from starch.

Dr. Koch a well known food specialist gives the following figures as units of food value:—

Helianthi	1600	Turnips	1300
Green Peas	4000	Potatoes	1200

This interesting comparison needs no comment. Its taste is difficult to describe. It resembles somewhat the French artichoke and asparagus with a distinct flavor of asparagus, cauliflower, oyster plant, squash, etc. Cut and fried the tubers yield French fried potatoes. The green stalks are fine food for cattle and may be cut repeatedly during the growing season. Helianthi will give great satisfaction both as a flower and vegetable. Tubers for planting. Price, 3 for 30¢; 6 for 50¢; 12 for \$1.00; 50 for \$3.00.



HYDRANGEA SEASHELL See Page 184



"ST. REGIS" Everbearing Raspberry See Page 149



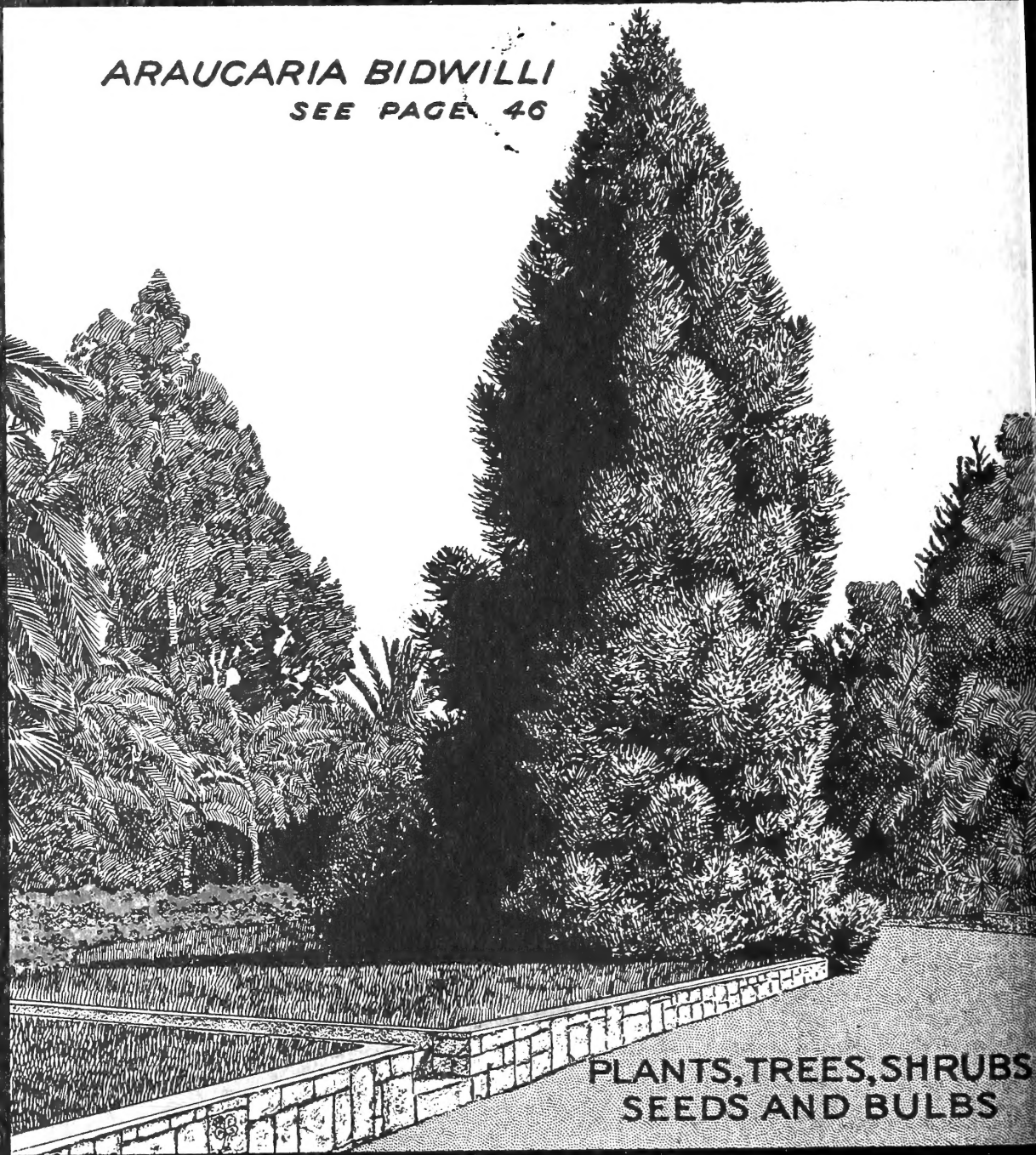
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PLANTS, TREES, SHRUBS
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